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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 18 1905

WHOLE NO. 3294



MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUR. CO. Publishers and Propriet

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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Intered as second-class mail matter.

Sensible Egg Farming.

If we will just prepare ourselves about by starting early to get out our chicks, giving them the very best possible chance of growth, and not think, as a great many do, that after they have reached a certain age, they can shift for themselves, paying little or no attention to the chicks, and then ask them to give us a high-priced product when the conditions of the weather are such that they have all they can do to sustain themselves. Right here is where most of

our people make a mistake.

It should be well understood by ali, that, beside getting the greatest growth of mus-cle and bone, we want feathers also, which cle and bone, we want feathers also, which I consider to be of equal, if not of greater importance, than the first two. In order to get this growth of feathers, see to it that your pullets are not allowed to sit in piles at night during the heated season of the year, but make some provision for perches and see that they get onto them, and in this way, if properly fed, you will get the heavy evercent of feathers they need to keep them. overcoat of feathers they need to keep them warm during our rigorous winters.

QUARTERS. See that their house is cleaned up some-time during the summer, so when the time comes in the fall to get your stock in they will not be neglected and be overtaken with winter. I ney snould be taken in Just as they first commence to lay, which is usually early in October with me, and then give them the best of care, so as to keep them

laying the entire winter. The house should be light and roomy,
with a floor of earth covered with litter of include Brides and Bridesmaids, which are

enough, hence my reason for saying fowls should always have a small portion of ani-

mal foo i each day.

I am not only careful about feeding too much of the soft food, but also defer feeding it until the last feed of the day, and only every other day at that, especially when we are using the eggs for incubating purposes. C. E. MATTESON.

Raising Hothouse Roses.

Farmers at the North who have spent many years in the business of hothouse vegetable raising, in which lettuce and co-cumbers are the principal crops, are beginning to see that the Southern competition ning to see that the Southern competition takes away all the charm of the trade, for the South with its actual summer climated its cheap labor, the "nigger" and the multiple can produce these vegetables and ship the to New York much more cheaply than it Yankee farmer, who has to manufacturable season by the use of glass and steathest, and has to pay an almost equal amount of fast freight charges, can supply them the same place. But the colored man within mule has not yet proven himself equate the task of producing roses in season an out of season, and so rose greenhouses as his mule has not yet proven himself equal to the task of producing roses in season and out of season, and so rose greenhouses are increasing in numbers at the North. The large prices received make the inducements very great to try the experiment, and it is said that some remarkably good returns have been shown in this industry hereabouts.

have been shown in this industry heresbouts.

About four years ago the first floral greenhouse was built on the Budlong farm. The firm, which is best known for the manufacture of its pickled products, in which business it has descended from grandfather to son and grandson, had up to then raised nothing in its six acres of hothouses but vegetable products, lettuce and "cukes." Then three large greenhouses, each seven hundred feet long and forty wide were built and two were immediately devoted to the raising of top-notch grades of roses, Brides, Bridesmalds and the American Beauties, and the third house was given over to carnations. The business has rapidly increased in magnitude until the greenhouses have increased in number to eight, and all the old houses have been given over to the raising of flowers, and vegetable crops have been abandoned, except in a comparatively small number of hotbeds, and there are now in all two hundred thousand square feet of modern glass in addition to the old houses. Six are each seven hundred feet long. At the first start a new boiler house was built and a 125-horse power boiler installed, from which stam was carried nadesground to the greenhouses through an eight-inch pipe. The builes plant has been added to respect of the number of greenhouses. A new greenhouse 300x40 The builes plant has been added greenhouses. A new greenhouse 300 feet in size is just now being finished to used as a propagating ho

used as a propagating house.

The house should be light and roomy, with a door of earth covered with litter of some kind, such as straw or cut corn stake, and all grains should be feed in this litter, os as to keep the fowls busy the entire winter. Do not neglect this, for it is the most important part of the whole affair.

KERF FOWLS WORKING.

Never expect your fowls to thoroughly digest their food unless you first see the house and will work in the litter all day long. Many peopse make a mistake by thinking that it is best to warm up the fowls each morning with a pail of soft, the feed. I have been morning with a pail of soft, the feed. I have been the fowls that they have an engless any by thinking that it is best to warm up the fowls each morning with a pail of soft, the feed. I have been made in a same fowl is in that state we easier of a samination. That may be owith just a few feedings, but sooner or later it is sure to induce sluggishness and when fowl is in that state she is only going to digest a small portion of the feed, it is beat not to feed any of leading the feed, it is beat not to feed any that is not ed, it is get not to feed any that is not ed, it is get not to feed any that is needed after a cold, severe night.

ORAIN AND GRENN FOOD.

During the day I feed the different classes of grain, such as barley, wheat, cats and corn, alternating one with another each day, which gives a variety, so far as an expert in the first halon, but aim to always farmish freen found to any to the feed. I have based on the first halon, but aim to always farmish freen found and or the major portion of the egg.

ANNAL FOOD REARWILL.

I always aim to feed some kind of salination. The set of make up the major portion of the egg.

ANNAL FOOD REARWILL, the first halon, but aim to always the feel. I have been always the found always be feel. I have been consulted to some should always be feel. I have been consulted to some should always be feel. I have been consulted to some always and an away and the major portion of t

one could hardly wish for a more inviting, cheerful place. The temperature is kept uniformly at 75°. The houses are haid out with deep paths between the beds, and as the plants are from three to five and sometimes six feet tall, set just 12x15 inches apart in the rows, without a speek or sign of a weed, the appearance is very pleasing.

are high and airy, and there is the absence of anything like the stifling air of the old-fashioned low greenhouse or one used for vegetables, which require a high temperature. Every good day the bushes are aprayed, and this keeps them free from all dust. The houses are well supplied with ventilators, each working with a worm gear An immense conservatory, where summer heat and climate are artificially maintained all the year around, and where forty persons are kept busy tending and ploking from beds containing fifty-four thousand rose bushes and fifty thousand carnation-pink plant of the Budlong Company at Cranston. R. I. Every day five thousand or more handsome roses are sent out to the wholesale depots, and an almost equally large humber of plants. The pieces received for the finest blossoms seem almost fabulous, for the choicest specimens of the rose grower's art from the American Beauty houses fetch, at Christmes time as much as \$15 a.

MOME OF A SUCCESSFUL POULTRY FARMER.
of C. E. Matteson, Pewaukee, Wis., illustrated by permission of Supt. Geo.
new of the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute. Geo Mr. Matteson's article,
"Republe Egy Farming."

fondly remember as porch for a lifetime a labing at all in its fi

A Plan for Mixed Farming.

successful in mixed farming there must be method.

Fian to have something for sale from the farm every day in the year, and right here is where the dairy part of the farm comes in. Positry and ergs are always in demand. In deciding what to plant, plan to have something to turn off early as well as late in the season. Strawberries are about the first thing to be marketed, followed closely by various kinds of early garden truck, and later by enions, subbage, post-toes, sweet corn, etc.

Now having made his plans the farmer must work to earry them out successfully. He cannot simply plant the seed and them wait for nature to do the rest. In putting in the crops three things are abcolutely essential, thoroughly prepared soil, goed soed and plenty of fertilizer. Many a farmer has falled of success because one of these essentials was lacking in his method of proceedure. In earling for the growing crops one rule should be constantly kept in mind: "Keep the weeds down and the plants growing."

In the selection of small fruits and vage-

she made a seven-day receit of 246 pounds milk containing 8.173 pounds fat; ahe now makes another seven-day record commencing 246 days, after calving of 90.2 pounds milk containing 8.868 pounds fat. The other a cow 6 years 1 month 18 days old at freehening, soon after which the made a seven-day record of 584.2 pounds milk containing 20,122 pounds fat; she now makes a seven-day record commencing 270 days after calving, of 456.3 pounds milk containing. 16.965 pounds fat, and also a thirty-day record commencing 277 days after calving of 1683.8 pounds milk containing 68.345 pounds fat. The average product per day of the

lease pounds ha, and and an analysis of the ord commencing 247 days after calving of 1823.5 pounds milk containing 53.348 pounds fat. The average product per day of the earlier test was \$3.5 pounds milk containing 2.876 pounds fat. The average product the later seven-day test is 63.3 pounds milk containing 2.424 pounds fat. The number of days from ealving to close of the latter test is 377 days. The average per day of the two seven-day periods is 74.4 pounds milk containing 2.600 pounds fat. These amounts multiplied by 277, the number of days from the date this cow freshened to the close of her last test, gives for this period 20,608.8 pounds milk and 734.1 pounds fat. At the time the last seven-day record closed she had been carrying a calf nearly four months and a half. Can stronger evidence of the staying quality of a breed be given?

8. HOXIE.

and I think reasonably productive. It can be to pay growers to produce it.

"I don't knew what our growers would do if it were not for the foreign market. If the outlet to England were to be partly slosed, as in the case with the German markets, our growers would be in a bad way. As far as competition is concerned, I don't see much danger in Europe, except from Russia. Some of our choice varieties are of Russian origin or of Russian stock, and the fruit could be produced in that country in enormous quantities; in fact, I wouder why the Russians have not made more of fruit growing in view of the unlimited opportunities at their disposal."

As Mr. Cochrane's paper, read at the fruit growers' meeting in Worester on Wednesday of last week, is along the gentler all line of this interview, the report highly condensed is given as follows:

The outlet for a part of our apple crop in Europe is increasing every year; as there hay are growing less yearly atill cannot produce many of the varieties that can be increasefully cultivated this side of the Atantic. As a matter of course, there are becausional seasons, like that of last year, when they have fairly good crops in

ers is greatly improved.

It is absurd for a man to set out an orehard and expect it to amount to anything without outivation, but this has been the rule in the past; the trees have been planted and allowed to grow up rank, and whatever they yielded in fruit was marketed, and if it happened to be a year of a light crop, fairly good results would follow, but, as a general rule, the results realised have not paid the expense of picking, peaking and other charges.

ing and other charges.

TOO MANY FOOR APPLES.

Perhaps another statement I make will astenish you still more, and that is that the amount of apples produced of inte years throughout the whole country is greatly over our home requirements as well as any foreign demand on anything like the basis of standard of marketable quality of New England growers. The period has passed when anything, in the chape of an apple, can be ploked, packed and sent to markets. Frait that has sold for something heretofore, after this, will bring the grower into debt in his attempt to market it.

ON MARKET DAYS

ON MARKET DAYS

here in Boston and in the market districts, you will see fruit offered in bushel boxes and unheaded barrels that ought to make the man blush that stands by and asknowledges he is the owner of the same. Much of it is only fit for hogs and there is not a market in Europe that a grower dare make such an exhibit; firstly, from a matter of pride, and secondly, for fear of the clutches of the law, yet this goes on year after year with us in Boston. When have you ever seen a case of oranges with one orange as big as year fat and another one along side of it not much larger than a marble, then another one with a big seab, or several on on it and another all railroaded with the incests? This you never see, but right here in New England we do not know enough to grow fruit in the manner they do and in most cases too indifferent or laxy to learn how to change the order of things.

I often hear it stated that it does not pay to estent apples so the and pack them in cases. How to it that in the Antipodes, within a very few years, they have got on

that by such pooling there would be a mat-ter, we will say of two hundred or three hundred Baldwins, one hundred to 150 Generalize, one hundred Northern Spys. ways command much higher prices than small lots, especially in foreign markets, as they attract the large buyers who think nothing of taking a block of one thousand barrels at a time but who would not look at a small lot of forty or fifty with a dozen varieties in the parcel. These small lots and of such numerous varieties attract the attention of the lowest class of buyers, generally husbaters, and like all hucksters, them do not suramble over one another to see who will pay the most to scoure the rubbish.

BOSTON AS AN APPLE PORT.

I would call attention to the fact that Boston is the best eqipped city in the United States to handle the fruit business for export. The improvement in the construction of stamers the past five years has been most rapid and marked. All the steamship lines are reached by the different railways and when fruit is in carlots they are shunted to steame? dock and the applea are taken right from the cars into the steam-

railwaya and when fruit is in carlots they are shunted to steamer dock and the apples are taken right from the cars into the steamers. This caves cartage and wharfage, a matter of ten cents a barrel and much unnecessary handling. These steamers, in most cases, are swift, some of them making the passage in seven and eight days, very few taking over nine days in decent weather. They are thoroughly ventilated and most of them have electric fans that keep up a circulation of pure air during the voyage and so far as the care of the fruit during transit is concerned, it is simply perfect. There is no danger, like of old, of the vessel heating the fruit during the voyage and she landing condition of well selected and well packed truit is as perfect as the day it was shipped.

No other port offers equal facilities and all that is wanted to make the business profitable and more saatisfactory to all concerned is a decided elevation to the standards of growers. Until this can be accomplished we will have to go through the same unpleasantness that is so frequent each season between growers, shippers and buyers on the other side. It is up to you, Mr. Grower.

One who has occasion to travel the highway often, if he keeps his eyes open, will be sure to see much to amuse, instruct and astonish. A constant panorama of incidents passes before him, each with its lesson and suggestion. As I came along the thrapike, not long since, I saw what I regarded as unmistakable signs that a robbery had been committed at a farmhouse along the way. Its owner was standing listlessly in the yard as I came along, and consequently !! halled him and told him my suspicion. He looked at me in blank astonishment. "If Been robbed! And didn't know anything about it! What makes you think so?" And he started on the run toward the house to tell his wife, and start an investigation.

toward the house to tell his wife, and start an investigation.

"Hold on! Wait a minute! Don't be in a hurry!" I called after him, "Come back, and let me show you!" and as he returned again, on the alert against danger, and glancing furtively this way and that for any thief in hiding that there might be about, I led him into his barnyard, and pointed out down the road.

For some forty-eight hours we had been having a thaw, with a warm rain during the night, and when fully half a mile from his place as I came along I had noticed a dark stream flowing down the roadside. It had grown blacker and blacker as I came along, until it had finally resolved itself into a torrent of liquid manure pouring out of his barnyard gate, and to it I now called his attention.

"There! Look at that! Don't you see that thieving water lugging off your silver and gold, and running away with it down the road? Why, man, if any one should steal from us who live in the city after that fashion, we would have him clapped into the litter and there! Hara! Run for the police.

the read? Why, man, if any one should steal from us who live in the city after that fashion, we would have him cispped into jall in no time! Here! Run for the police, quick! Stop thie! Stop thie!'

I verily believe that my newly found friend thought that I was out of my mind entirely, from the way he regarded me, but I finally persuaded him to bring a shovel and a board, since the police did not respond to my call, and by means of them we turned the flow of the stream from the voad onto his fields. That remedied the difficulty in part, since the lose was not Low a total one, but better still the owner of the farm had come to see the full meaning and force of my words, and as I continued on my way I left him laboring with might and main to stop any farther waste of his manure pile, his one asset which above all others was to determine his success during the coming season; stewing away his gold pile in anse keeping, where any thief who chanced to come along, even to the weather, could not appropriate it and carry it off, as he saw fit.

Resex County, Mass.

The increased receipts of beef have caused

OF CONGRES

MAR 20 1905

Dairy.

Butter Lower. Receipts continue very light, stock on hand is anything but large and prices have gone down in sympathy with the decline in the large Western markets. There is a feeling that the make must begin to increase before long and the high prices have so discouraged demand that lower prices could be adult he evolved unless dealers were pre-

couraged demand that lower prices could hardly be avoided, unless dealers were prepared to hold out to the very last.

The tone of the market seams steady at the decline, and it looks as if prices would hold for a while until butter leaves quantities. A would hold for a while until butter begins to arrive in larger quantities. A remarkable feature of the market during the past few weeks has been the relatively high price of grades usually quoted much lower than choice, fresh creamery. Thus the top figure for extra choice storage butter thus week is about the same as the butter this week is about the same as the top figure for tub creamery, and in New York markets even the imitation butters were quoted nearly as high as fresh goods. Dealers are at a loss to explain a situation of this kind, which is, of course, only temof this kind, which is, of course, only temporary. As a matter of fact, there is very little creamery arriving just now that is properly graded as choice fresh and the storage and substitute goods are really about as desirable from a commercial point of view for use quickly. At any rate, buyers seem to have had such an impression, independent of the high prices paid. The ers seem to have had such an impression, judging from the high prices paid. The fact is, there was not enough choice butter to go around, and somebody had to accept lower grades or go without. It is a case of "Hobson's choice" for the majority of

Print and box butters have been selling at about the same price as tub butter, which is another unusal condition, the difference usually being about one cent per pound for corresponding grades. Storage creamery is in steady demand and supply is light. Dealers all know that very little remains in the refrigerators and this situation has been the backbone of the present high process. backbone of the present high-priced market. Had there been no storage butter this year, the prices of dairy goods would prob-ably have reached almost famine rates.

Cheese is in light supply and selling readily at full prices. There is little strictly choice stock selling under 13½ cents and the lower grades are in good demand at quotations. There is an increasing sale of the fancy cheeses which are not regularly quoted in the market. Some of these are lone up in foils, some are sold in small jars and a few are put up in the ordinary cheese shape, but are of very choice and uniform quality and command a special trade at from one to four cents above the market.

A well-known butter exporter says that A well-known butter exporter says that he could now profitably import butter from Australia and sell it here at 29 cents a pound, except for the reason that the Australian butter contains preservative materials rials which are forbidden by State law.

The high price of fresh butter starts lively guesswork as to the probable effect upon prices in the storage scason. Considerable money was made storing butter last year, and it is thought the result will be a lively demand as soon as choice grass-fed butter gets into the market. It would not be surprising if a comparatively high level of prices should hold all through the

early part of the producing season.

At New York business has been seriously injured by the high prices recently ruling, and it will take some time to get the demand started again. A good many of the rotailers are holding up their prices until the stock which they had on hand is entirely exhausted. There has been some uncertainty as to whether the decline of the past week had come to stay, so that receivers have found it difficult to dispose of current receipts in addition to held stock that is being distributed. An exsier feeling was developed Wednesday morning and a lot of twenty-five tubs extra fresh creamery sold under the call on 'Change at 302 cents. The sentiment created by such transactions was sentiment created by such trans favorable to a decline, and the official quotation was lowered to 30 cents on extras. The regular trade was at that price to one half cent premium, and outside buyers paid 30 cents to a limited extent. There is not so much surplus of strictly extra butte the under grades are accumulating, and this is perhaps the main reason for the weakness. Held creamery has declined to 29 to 30 cents for the best, and the outside figure is reached only for very high quality. New York State dairy is off about 1 cent and there is a weaker feeling on imitation cially the grades that are not creamery, especially the grades that are not strictly fine. All qualities of factory and packing stock are moving slowly and show weakness. Renovated quiet and in buyers'

No changes have been made in the New York official range of quotations on cheese as yet, but with all conditions favorable the market is gradually shaping stronger fidently expected in the very near future. The demand is pretty closely confined to regular consumptive wants, and, while generally for small lots, most all classes of dealers appear to be in want of cheese, and in the aggregate the movement is showing very satisfactory volume. With very light ent receipts and few more to come forward, stocks here are steadily working into more narrow compass and holders are very firm in their views, with some refusing to offer strictly fancy cheese, more especially small colored, under 14 cents. We do not hear of any factories having started up as yet, with the exception of a few which usu-ally run all winter but closed down this year. Small scattering lots of new may be expected the latter part of this month, but not of desirable quality, and no quantity of new is looked for before the middle of April to the first of May. Skims in very light stock, with scarcely any fine skims avail-

Latest cable advices from the principal markets in Great Britian to George A. Cochrane give butter markets as somewhat firmer with prices in sellers favor. Finest grades: Danish, 23 to 24 cents; New Zee grades: Danian, 25 to 24 cents; New Dalland, 21 to 22 cents; Australian and Argentine, 21 to 22 cents; Russian, 20 to 21 cents. The great scarcity of undergrades continues and the little difference between lowest and finest grades is phenomenal. Cheese markets are all a turn firmer. Holders have ceased to grant concessions to buy-ers and in some instances are asking more money. It is thought the market has touched bottom. Finest Septembers in American and Canadian 10% to 11% cents, some refusing to sell at these prices.

I think it more coonomical to feed too much than not enough.—S. A. Shaw, Abburn, Androscoggin County, Me.
Landanum is a good remedy for scears, one-half to one teaspoonful at a time twice a day, according to severity of disease. For bleating we give half a teasup of soda and half a oup of salt in a little mater, not putting the water with soda until ready to pour down. Well-bred calves fed in this

way and kept growing will come in at two years old and give some of the old cows a hard chase at the pail, and ought to produce from twenty to thirty pounds of good rich milk at first calf.—G. H. Terrill, Varmont.

milk at first calf.—G. H. Terrill, Varment.

There are things we must practice before we can learn them. Milking is one of these things. We become experts only by actual practice. One who can start and milk a steady stream will have better results than the one that milks fast, then slow, then fast again. We must learn to milk steadily and as fast as is possible.—J. A. Harris, New Hampshire.

Hampshire.

The effect of annoyance upon the milk yield is not always appreciated. One day last summer I noticed that a cow's production of milk had fallen off four pounds because the man had neglected to apply the fly destroyer.—E. N. Cobb, Warren County.

Where no feed is given at noon the dairy cow has the day to rest and deposit her flow of milk, as well by day as by night, and her appetite is quickened for the feed when it is put before her. When I first adopted this practice I thought it was cruel, but I am thoroughly convinced by practice that it is an advance step in the care of dairy cows.—W. H. Keith, Kennebec County, Me.

I hereby make a direct personal appeal to you to help the Milk Producers' Company in its noble efforts in behalf of the farmers. in its noble efforts in behalf of the farmers. In order to secure definite results the producers must be a unit, there can be no half-way business. We have had enough of that. Either all or a very large percentage must take hold, stick to and insist on a fair price, reasonable conditions, and get them, or let each man go it alone. The idea of one-fourth to one-half of the producers.

them, or let each man go it alone. The idea of one-fourth to one-half of the producers standing by the ship and the larger half standing outside preventing the accomplishment of sure and lasting benefits that positively can be secured should all work together, have been tried too long.

The company is established on business principles, it is a concrete quantity protected by the laws of Massachusetts, which by the way, are the most stringent, and countenance no crooked work in any shape or form. Looking from the standpoint of one who is familiar with the business and the difficulties to be overcome, the company the difficulties to be overcome, the company is a phenomenal success, not only in its for-mation, but also in the number and standing of the men who have already taken stock in it, and in the amount of milk represented by them in proportion to the whole amount of milk sold as whole milk by the

contractors.

Now, just what is needed to secure valuable dividends to producers in protection, better conditions, more money, etc., is for every producer to come right in with those who have already endorsed the company, a large majority of whom will be found to be among the most substantial, enterprising and level-headed farmers throughout the

It does not seem at all necessary for me to explain this matter further. It has been published and endorsed by such well-known and reliable farm journals as the New England Homestead, and also by the Massachusetts Ploughman, a high-class journal. Both of these papers have stood for the farmers' interests, first, last and all the time. They have been quick to seem the danger, and They have been quick to seent the danger, and just as quick to warn farmers of the same. They have been persistent in their efforts to secure legislation favorable to their concan devise a plan that will help the farmer if one-half of them stand aloof and by their very attitude throw cold water on the honest efforts of the others. No one wishes to quander one cent of your money. The tate laws will take care of that. Some dealers are loud in their censure of your putting out your money to protect yourself. Do you not see clearly the reason why?

Do you not see clearly the reason why?

Do not oblige some one to go to the extra expense of seeing you personally. The money is needed to further your interests in this company in other ways, but if a large proportion of it is expended to seoure your subscription it cannot be used to help you otherwise. Just what we want to know is this: Are you willing to take hold with us and help cut out some of the unpleasant and irritating conditions which every producer knows should not exist, and establish a working basis that shall be agreeable ducer knows should not exist, and establish a working basis that shall be agreeable and satisfactory to the reasonable part of the producers at least. If so, please forward your first installment to the clerk, see others in your vicinity and urge them to do the same. Every man who joins us now counts double, as he strengthens the company by his influence, and at the same time weakens and lessens the number of those outside.

weakens and leasens the heatest value outside.

If you do not choose to take hold with the others and think the better way is to drop everything, please be frank enough to write and teil me, so that valuable time and some other man's money need not be unprofitably expended upon you. Do not push this one side for future meditation, but give it your candid and immediate consideration. Any information or suggestions as to securing new members or aiding the company will be thankfully received. Stockholders desiring these circulars to give to non-stockholders can procure them by applying to the cierk of the company, 10 Florence street, Worcester, Mass. Thanking you in advance, I await an early reply.

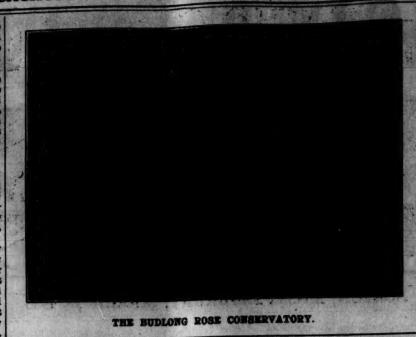
W. A. HUSTER, Clerk.

Hgricultural.

Vegetables at Firm Prices.

Dealers in the market section report a very good general business and demand for Northern specialties and hothouse staff good on secount of the comparatively light receipts from the South. The unfavorable situation South has helped the greenhouse men considerably. The first part of the winter the low prices received for lettuce and other specialties were at times below cost of production, but since the freeze they have been getting their money back at a quick rate.

This week prices have advanced another peg and it looks as if the range would be satisfactory to producers the greater part of the present month, as the Southern products cannot arrive in full volume until the newly transplanted creps have matured and until the sections a little farther merth, Texas, Louisians, Mississippi, etc., are



hold about steady and turnips maintain the recent advance. Onloss are very firm, and, judging from the advances in other markets, may go a little higher.

Field beans are in good demand, but under light receipts prices are fully maintained and higher in some lines. Choice pea beans bring \$2 per bushel in large lots. Receipts about one thousand bags more for the week than for the week preceding.

Potato Holders Ready to Sell.

The large potato markets seem to be doing a little better, demand being factive and supplies not so excessive as for the past few weeks. Prices are very low, and on account of the abundant supplies ready to be shipped on the slightest encouragement, it is hard to get quotations up to any great extent. Long Island potatoes bring about \$2 per bag in New York, New York State potatoes \$1 per barral in large lots. State potatoes \$1 per barrel in large lots, Maine stock of choice varieties \$1.30 to

Maine stock of choice varieties \$1.30 to \$1.50 per bag or barrel.

Potato shippers in Maine are paying 70 to 75 cents by the barrel for choice varieties. Carload lots delivered in Boston bring 40 to 43 cents. Maine shippers seem rather anxious to move stock and the present slight improvement in the market is being taken advantage of to start good sized shipments.

Wild ducks are selling very slowly. The season on some varieties closes next week. Only strictly fancy stock will command anything like high prices.

Qualis are in right supply, coming mostly from the South. Rabbits are still lower and hardly wanted at any price.

California strawberries, thirty-one to the box by actual count, were sold in New York city at \$1.25 per box.

Fresh Fish Not in Large Supply.

The Boston fish markets are very firm, all these being in moderate supply. Indicated brings from \$15 to \$16.00 per barrel, but choice stock is scarce. New mackerel will reach the market before long, when prices we Milk not seen to send for salmon and halibut. Canned salmon has been selling high this season and prices are likely to go down. Cod fish is firm, with light supply. There is a moderate demand for salmon and halibut. Canned salmon has been selling high this season and prices are well sustained at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per dozen for starks, and \$1.30 to \$1.40 for tall cans.

Literature.

An anonymous novel which is decidedly Bostonese is "The Opal." It would not be difficult to make a shrewd guess at its authorahip, which would be correct, but we are not coing to suggest a name for its authoralip, which would be correct, but we are not going to suggest a name for its writer lest it should destroy the pleasure of readers in trying to pierce the heart of the mystery for themselves. It is, however, a thoroughly interesting novel that can be easily absorbed at one sitting, for it has no extended complications of plot or incident, though some of the situations are decidedly

prices, but cucumbers are running a little lower than last week. The spinarh which arrives from the South is very poor and not able to compete with good, hothousegrown product. String beaus from the South continue extremely scarce. Cabbages hold the recent advance, but show signs that the top has been reached and some of the advance may be lost. Squashes hold about steady and turnips maintain the recent advance. Onlons are very firm, and, judging from the advances in other markets, may go a little higher.

Field beaus are in good demand, but a painting by J. H. Gardner Soper, that will cause many curious surmises. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.25.)

ton: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.25.)

Like many novels of the passing hour "The Slanderers" has a divorce suit in it, but it is of no hackneyed kind, for the man who suffers by it through the false stories of the goasips of an English village, is an innocent, unpractical man, a poet, if you will, with a wholly practical father. Indeed, the two fathers in this novel are not of the conventional kind. The heroine's sole living parent is a miser, and the father of the hero is likewise a widower, a retired business man, who aspires to be an English squire. He is as matter of fact as the Bank of England, and his son is just the reverse—a dreamer of dreams. The style of the book is insistingly picturesque. The author has a way of inventing phrases that claim attention through their novelty, and his descriptions of scenery are always warm and glowing. The characters are typical representatives of English people in the middle upper class. The self-sufficient pharisees of the story are strongly individualized, particularly the chief of the group that furnishes the name of the book. She is mede to retract her words through the blant directness and determination of s man of affairs who has had a wide experience with the world. This novel, by Warwick Deeping, the author of the Arthurian tale, "Uther and Igraine," so agreeably remembered, is one to be read leisurely in order to get the full favor of its richly wrought pictures of nature. Its main theme is not new, but it puts one of the eternal verities of the poet in a new light and proves anew that slander is the meanest spawn of hell, and that woman's slander is the worst. It shows, too, that Mr. Deeping is as much at home in his portrayal of modern life as he was in the antique region of vomme. (New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.50.)

A number of stories which obtained marked favor in various periodicals ap-

well sustained at \$1.30 to \$1.40 for tall cans. Among the best bargains in sea food for country use is pickled sword fish, solid and no waste, at 10 cents per pound by the fifty-pound keg. Pickled and salted salmon is also sold at fair prices.

Large arrivals of fresh-caught] cod, haddock, hake, pollock, etc., the last of this week have since greatly increased the supply and lowered prices of fresh fish. Prices at wharf, \$1.50 to \$4 per one hundred pounds.

Our Decreasing Game.

Do you realize to what an alarming extent the covers of Massachusetts are being depicted of quall and ruffed grouse, and that unless seme very effective work is accomplished in the way of propagation and protection it will not be many years before these species will be practically ubknown in our State?

The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association is fully informed regarding conditions, and is doing everything possible to help the situation. In the spring of this year it liberated about 2000 quali (all that could be obtained)

revity and wit. (Boston: Houghton, Mirfilin & Co. Price, \$1.25.)

"Moths and Butterflies," by Mary C.
Dickerson is a book that furnishes rational
entertainment as well as useful instruction.
Its author, as head of the department of
biology and nature study in the Rhode
leand Normal School of Previdence is well
equipped to treat her subject with clearness
and coherency, and she believes in original
investigation on the part of all who come
under her teaching. She puts the pupil on
the right track for deriving profit from his
personal research as well as pleasure. The
work is not made wearisome with technicalities, but dwells on inject life after a fashion that is captivating. Miss Dickerson
writes from a full mind and therefore her
style has a spontaneity that does not exist
where a writer has merely "read up" on a
subject for the sole purposes. The life of
the caterpillar in its various developments
are fully given for the edification of
young readers and the numerous illustrations will assist them materially in becoming thoroughly acquainted with its
changes. The concluding chapter, too,
will be found valuable to those who are
endeavoring to make collections. Miss
Dickerson truly says that nowhere in unture

SOME FACTS ABOUT FARM CREAM SEPARATION

What the BEATRICE CREAMERY COMPANY, of Lincoin, Neb., the biggest, greatest and most successful creamery cencern in the world, has to say of the De Laval Cream
Separators and Farm Separation:

"The De Laval Hand Separator will make the farmer double the money over the old way of handling milk and will prove twice as durable as the so-called 'just as good' hand separator. "We have sold over 15,000 De Laval separators since we in-

augurated the Hand Separator system in the West, and we expect to add 5,000 more to this number during 1905. "We are now operating over 600 separator cream receiving stations, with an agent at each point pleased to call on the farmer and explain how quickly he can pay for a De Laval Separa-

tor from what he is losing by dairying in the old way.

"We have paid as high as 25 and 30 cents per pound for butter fat each winter since 1900, and the future looks brighter for dairying than ever before:

"We have 20,000 satisfied patrons receiving our cream checks regularly, and at a low estimate will pay out over Three Million Dollars for cream during the year of 1905.

What the Beatrice Company is doing, more than 2,000 other creamery concerns are doing on a comparatively smaller scale, everyone with satisfaction and success. Scarcely a successful creamery concern anywhere is today attempting the use or sale of other than De Laval machines. Nearly all who have tried other machines have changed to the DE LAVAL or abandoned the handling of separators.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

STODDARD MFG CO. RUTLAND, VT.

GENERAL OFFICES: 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

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posed to be orphans, though one of them, who had been cast ashore from a wreck, discovers her mother in the end. The other two, a brother and sister, are left penniless by their father, who was supposed to own a fine estate in the suburbs of Boston. They are turned out of this home and meet with many adventures both asd and merry. The hero was evidently born to good linek, for he comes out of all his difficulties triumphant. The scene shifts from New England to California and Alaska, and where both the boys figure, and the heroine finds herself in time in England, where she has a rich relative. The book ends happily with a Thankagiving dinner at Horn Point, where the children had spent many happy hours. The incidents in the tale are many and varied and claim undivided attention, and the example it gives of Yankee pluck is one that young people should lay to heart. The style is as animated and unexaggerated as that which has distinguished the popular author's other books. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

A novel of unvarying interest, the scene of which is principally in Kentucky, before the civil war and immediately after, that will be enjoyed by those who like to have old onstoms of the South reproduced, is "Turk," by Opie Read. It is a plain, straightforward marrative, told with a sincerity that is convincing of a boy who had inherited an instinct and tradition to kill, in continuance of a family feud, but who possessed noble attributes of mind and heart that brought about his redemption. He was a rebel during the fraternal strife and was captured and imprisoned in

was a rebel during the fraternal strife and was captured and imprisened in Camp Douglas, on the lake shore at Chicago for a year. There he found opportunities for study which he appreciated and improved. Fortune favors him, and he returns to his old home to enjoy a hidden treasure bequeathed to him by a fellow prisoner, and to inherit besides land left him by another old friend. He has a pretty love experience, and eventually wins the girl who has been as tantalizing as she has been bewitching. The book in its frank realism reads like the record of veritable experiences, and is not without lessons inculcating the virtues of temperance and true religion. (Chicago: Laird & Lee.)

Dopular Science.

—Nobody knows who was the first shoemaker. There must have been a time when everybody went barefooted, and the arst shoewere probably made of woven reeds or skins. The original shoemaker doubtless sought comfort more than style. The Ceit, who at times wandered over moor or morase, at others over mountains, invented a shoe that suited his purpose exactly. A sole of heavy hides protected his feet from the sharp stones, while uppers or legs of lighter skins pretected his ankies and legs from thorns and bushes. The buskin was so constructed that the water exuded from it as soon as, the foot ceased to be immersed. In the modern shoe the idea is that water be kept out, not let out. The Ceitle buskin was tough and elastic, and could be replaced wherever there were untanned skins at hand. Every Ceit was his own shoemaker. With the Norman conquest came the introduction into the British Islee of tanned leather, which had long been in use in Normandy, where it had been introduced by the Homans. Shoes then began to take on style, and the styles have never been duplicated in later days. From close fitting shoes fashion went to long, pointed toes, which, in time, grew so long that they had to be fastened to the wearan's knees.

—After laborious examination of the sar-

American Jersey Cattle Club.

President—Elmer A. Darling.

Secretary—J. J. Hemingway
Bianks for Registering and Transferring Jersey
Cuttle; also Blanks for Private Butter Tests o
Registered Jersey Cows, furnished free of charge
upon application: To nembers, \$2 each head,
when the complete of the Cub, \$1 each
head, mais or female. To members of the Cub, \$1 each
head, mais or female. All animais over two years
old, doubte fee. For registration of all dead ani
mais, \$1 each. Imported animais, \$25.
Transfers are recorded free, if presented within 90
days from date of delivery. Transfers presented
after 90 days, \$1 each.
Price of Herd Register, \$1 per Single Volume. Butter Tests of Jersey Cows, including all tests received by the Club to Aug. 1, 1886, \$2 per volume,
Private Rerd Record, \$30 pages, cloth, leather
back and corners, \$2. Pocket Herd Record, 19
pages, factible leather, 50 cents.

Volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1886, to July 14,
1882, 51.
The By-Laws of the Club, giving full rules to be followed in securing registration and transferr,
mailed free on application.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMBRICA.

President, Henry Stevens; Secretary, F. L. Houghton, Putney, Vt.: Superintendent of Advanced Registry, S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y.

PRES POR REGISTRY. To Mombers.—Haise, \$3; females, \$1. Double fees for animals over one year of age. Transfers, if re-orded within 6 months of date of asle, \$2 cents each.

Year of age, double fees. Transfers, if recorded within 6 months of date of asle, \$60; over 6 months, \$1.

All blanks furnished free.

above, who will luring an interpretation of Pedigrees. F. L. HOUGHTON, Putney, Vt., for interpretation relating to Registration of Pedigrees.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association

President—George H. Yeston, Dover, N. H.
Secretary—O. M. Winslow, Braadon, Vt.
Tressure—Nikoloia S. Winsor, Greenville, R. I.
Hanks for Registering and Transferring Ayrshre
Cattle furnished free.
The Year-Book for less furnished free.
Private Hard Registers for Seventy-Five Cows,
\$1.58, postage paid; Monthly Milk Records for the
blanks, good for M cows, price, \$1.50 per 100; Blanks
for extending pedigree to five generations, \$1 per 100.
All the above may be obtained from the Secretary,
Press for Registering.—To Members, \$1 for each
entry of antisaksunder two years old, and \$2 each for
mainsaks over two years old. Transfers, 25 cents each.
Duplicate certificates of either entry or transfer, \$2
craite each. Double the above amounts in each case
Hard Books, Volume I to 14, may be obtained from
the Treasurer—\$2.56 each, postage paid.

GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are Sheep. All Skin becard by this subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP

For Floas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick. No. 11 PORTLAND STREET Boston, Mass.

J. W. FIELD & CO. Flesh Finished Splits

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COL. T. G. WALKER, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Essages of combination sales. All breeds of thorophysical cattle bought and sold, Orders for live cost solicited and promptly filled at reaconable cost. Buying orders executed free of charge at sales here I odciate. 448 M. 24th St., South Omaha, Neb.

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In all Colors Lizard, Saake, Seal and Fancy Leathers of all Descriptions 83, 85, 87 MALVERN ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Cary M. Jones,

Live Stock Auctioneer, Davenport, la. Sures resectable. Write me before claiming dates.

CARROLL S. PAGE, GREEN CALF SKINS DES, TALLOW, DONES, PULLED WOOLS, ETC. HYDE PARK, VT.

and and a contract of the cont

poultry.

The Poultry Yard in March.

The Poultry Yard is March.

The pullets, and even the old hons, wilbegetting very busy this mouth and will reliquire liberal feeding. At no time of the year is so much meat required as in March. Insects are not yet to be had, but the demand for egg material is enormous. The average farm flock does not get meat enough. If there is skimmilk to be had, it will take the place of other animal food.

The outdoor houses for young chicks should be put in order so that there will be not delay in providing proper quarters as

no delay in providing proper quarters as soon as needed. There are two good plans for young chicks raised with hens. One is for young chicks raised with near. One is to keep them in separate flocks in box coops with large wire runs, which are moved every day or two to fresh land. The runs must be large and chicken-tight. At night the box part must be shut off for protection

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against rats and other pests.

The other plan is to make a large enclos-The other plan is to make a large enclosure of chicken wire with fine mesh or wide boards at the bottom, putting inside as many hens with their flocks as can be kept there without killing out the grass. Each hen should have a small box coop in which she should be confined for the first few days in should be commed for the first few days in order to induce her to stay there nights. In the daytime the flocks all run together. There will be some little fighting among the hens, but on account of the ample room no harm will be done. If the enclosure is properly made, no pests can get at the chickens. Flocks kept this way will have ample exercise and do remarkably well. They should all be of about the same age so that the hens can all be taken away after five or

It pays to buy a number of setting hens from outside flocks in order to be able to start a large number at one time. Test out the infertile eggs at the end of the first week. Put the fertile eggs under a number of hens and set the surplus hens over again with fresh eggs.

Eggs Much Lower.

The egg market has taken a big drop ince last week, but holds fairly steady at the considerably lower prices now quoted. Receipts are not at all large, but the decline in Western markets gave the East a shock which made lower prices necessary. In St. Louis eggs fell about ten cents per dozen, and six to eight cents in Chicago, owing to receipts increasing two or three times previous figures. Hens in the South and Southwest seem to be getting very busy and the outlook is for large receipts from now on and reinforcements from the sections farther North with the approach of more seasonable weather. Arrivals of nearby stock are increasing to some extent and are likely to be very large as soon as the snow leaves and the fowls can get outdoors. Demand is very heavy, egg lovers having gone on short commons the past winter, and the approach of the Lent and Eister season tends to increase the use of eggs for food. The quality of present receipts is very good and helps to retain the increase of demand.

The sudden drop in eggs was to be ex-pected in view of the close approach of the season when supplies are sure to increase very rapidly. Holders of stock that had been shipped to the large cities became s little anxious and began to sell at a little below quotations. The weakness of the market so caused created a little panic and prices dropped five cents in a single day. The reduction was really the result of sentiment, the actual supply not having in-creased to any great extent. The most sug-gestive feature is the arrival of very nice, fresh stock from the South and Southwest. Some excellent eggs arrived from Texas, but Kansas, the usual source of supply early in the spring, is not shipping many as yet. As soon as the eggs of the Southwest begin to get plenty, prices always drop. The stock remaining in the refrigerators is certainly not very great, and neither is it of very good quality. Accordingly, refrig-erator eggs are not much wanted and are selling somewhat lower than when last

The value of eggs exported from Denmark increased from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000 from 1896-1902. Business is carried on through co-operative societies which are under the direction of a central office. The company collects eggs, ships them to the central export location, and guarantees to the purchasers the fresh quality of the eggs. At the central station, the eggs are weighed and divided into groups, according to weight. Eggs are also tested, panked in uniform boxes, marked with the brand of the company, the number of egg and the grade. The reliability and uniformity of these eggs has caused them to leave the foreign markets and to return excellent prices to the producers.

It is said some of the New York specula-tive crowd will try to force down prices of egs next April in order to buy cheap for storage. Probably the method will be to make sham sales to one another at low prices, getting the quotations reported offi-cially if possible. Some dealers talk as low as 12 cents for storage eggs, but the more general opinion is that prices will not reach any such figure unless the supply is far ahead of anything now indicated.

At New York the arrivals show about as much increase as was generally expected, but the deliveries are slow. Much of the stock is coming in by express, and the companies seem to be unable to get the eggs over as promptly as the trade needs. All channels of trade have been so closely cleared of stock last week that there is very active demand this week, and goods are being cleaned up as fast as they to the sidewalks. Prices are unchanged, at the deeline, although it is generally expected that there is an ample stock near at hand to supply all requirements.

Dorticultural.

Exporting Choice Fruit.

Winter Nells pears shipped to England by S. D. Willard of Geneva, N. Y., netted him at the rate of \$11.50 per barrel. They were carefully selected specimens, each

E Mapes Complete Manures CONTAIN Highest Grade Materials

Most Soluble and Valuable Plant-Food Forms Known

No. I Pure Peruvian Guano Rectifed (by our special treatment to improve its solubility, WITHOUT ACIDITY), nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, etc., etc. Without knowledge of the sources or character of the materials used in making a mixed fertilizer the chemist is unable to determine the plant food value of the ingredients, particularly organic nitrogen, phosphoric acid insoluble, and all forms of potash.

Extracts from latest Report of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station for the year ending OCT. 31, 1904:

Official Number.			CONTRACTOR NO.		A total and the same of	Ammonia.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.
11775 Ma	pes Top D	resser, full	strength ·	See Note.	Found	12.7	7.92	6.51
September 11 miles	Palestand at the				Guarantee	12.	8.	4.
17757 "	44	" half	strength (h	alf Plaster)	Found	6.52	4.08	3.10
Magnetian year toral					Guarantee	The Property Con-	an long of any to have	
11730 "	Vanatable		a don Habe		A CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE P	<u>6.</u>	THE MANUFACTURE OF	2
11730	vegetabl	e or combie	te for light		Found	7.55	8.16	7.35
William Line Bones					Guarantee	6.	8.	6.
11591	Tobacco	Manure			Found	8.00	5.68	10.21
11913					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8.14	5.39	10.50
12130 "	"	66 173 57 57	DATE TARREST		#	7.90	5.35	11.10
Southing reconstructions on the second			Average-3	Camples	A ALLEY A CARL	\$25000000000000000000000000000000000000		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
the same of the same of the			Average-			8.10	5.47	10.60
REPRESENTATION OF THE PROPERTY				Guarantee		7.50	4,50	10.50

Nearly all soluble. *Ammenia total 12.17 insoluble (organic) 6.52. Phos. acid total, 7.92, insol. 2.14. Potash 6.51. All soluble.

Nearly all soluble. *Ammenia total 12.17 insoluble (organic) 0.52. Phos. acid total, 7.92, insol. 2.14. Potash 6.51. All soluble.

The official report of the Connecticut Experiment Station for the year 1904 contains the analyses of ever two hundred brands of mixed fertilizers (aamples taken in the market). In this report of analyses the Mapes Manures above mamed are given the highest valuations of all and on the ordinary basis of figuring "valuations"; no benefit is received by the Mapes Manures for the superior and more coatly forms of Potash, Nitrate of Potash and Carbonate of Potash (eight cents instead of five cents per pound), nor of the superior forms in Peruvian Guano.

Page 14, Connecticut Station Report, 1904.

"The Organic Nitrogen in these classes of goods (mixed fertilizers) is reckoned at the price of nitrogen in raw materials of the best quality, "16] cents."

"This concession gives a dishonest manufacturer the opportunity to defrand the consumer, by "werking off" inferior or almost worthless leather, bas guame and similar materials which "analyze well," centaining up to 8 or 9 per cent. of nitrogen, much of which all may be quite inserts quality," it would be unjust to them to assume that their fertilizers contain anything inferior. Farmers should satisfy themselves that they are dealing only with honest and with intelligent manufactures.

Page 60, Connecticut Station Report, 1902:

"Tobacco Manures claimed to contain potash as Carbonate or Nitrate." "Since potash in these forms costs considerably more than in sulphate or muriate, it should not be valued at the same rate as in mixed fertilizers. It is not possible in most cases to determine by analysis whether the manufacturer's claims are well founded, but assuming potash to be present in form of nitrate or carbonate and valued at 72 cents per pound, the valuations are as given:"

"Mapes Wrapper Brand would be \$37.79 instead of \$35.34." This is without any allowance for extra value for nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, Per

Loss of Organic Nitrogen in Acid Sells. Extract from Bulletin No 55, R. I. Station, Prof. H. J. Wheeler.

This investigation has therefore demonstrated clearly that under such acid conditions, as have been shown to be of comparatively frequent occurrence in the State, practically one-half of the momey invested in the organic mitrogen of fertilizers may be less to the purchaser. In view of the fact that the nitrogen of dried blood is the most effective, or, at least, one of the most effective forms of organic nitrogen known, it must be evident that the existence of such a degree of soil acidity as to reduce its assilability one-half would have a tendency to seriously affect the manurial value of the nitrogen in the form of fish and tankage, which with dried blood, are the chief sources of organic nitrogen in the commercial fertilizers sold within the State.

Acidity in Soils from use of Superphosphates.

Conversion of Phosphoric Acid (water soluble) into Inert Forms in Unlimed Lands.

Prof. H. J. Wheeler, Chemist of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, in reply to the query about using lime on a crop to which a superphosphate has been applied states: "Some of the most reliable writers and investigators oppose the use of superphosphates (acid phosphates) upon light sandy or muck soils, unless they have been first limed, since the phosphoric acid tends to increase the acidity and is liable to be largely wasted if the previous applications of lime are omitted." Again, "If lime is absent it would be expected that the phosphoric soil of the superphosphates would, in few days, enter largely in combination with iron and aluminum oxides, in which form plants usually obtains it with difficulty. When it enters into this combination it is also practically inscalable in carbonated water."

In the case of the light sandy soils, even the lightest, many are more or less acid. The Mapes Manures have been uniformly successful for many years past on these light soils and have brought them up to profitable fertility and with the use of very little if any farm manures. It is upon these light soils that often from truck and fruit growing the largest profits have been made. The large profits are the result of extra high quality, good carrying power of the product, and high average and famely prices. The Mapes Manures with these truck and fruit growers, during an experience of many years (some cases twenty years or over) have been found to suit their wants in every way. Reports of visits to their farms have frequently been in the leading agricultural journals. (1) We claim that these results are largely due to the special forms in the main ingredients that are supplied in the Mapes Manures. (2) Also freedom from objectionable acidity, either from free phosphoric acid or free sulphuric acid. On the commander, the product of potash, etc., in the Mapes Manures for Truck and Fruits tend to COERECT ACIDITY IN THE SOIL and bring about a condition (alkalime) favorable to miterification, thus enabling the near organic int trogen of the soil to become soluble and active. (3) The phosphoric acid not liable to reversion to "inert forms" in the soil with coming in contact with exiden of iron and aluminum. (4) The very large proportion of nitrogen (ammonia) is not only soluble, for use as plant food, but unlike organic mitrogen, ready for immediate absorption by the roots of the plant. (5) It is also free from the large waste liable in the case of organic nitrogen when used

Special pamphlet and circulars sent free on the growing of Celery (over \$11,500, \$1 acres); also on Strawberries, Truck, Small Fruit; Tobacco on Varied Soils; Fertilizer Farming Up-to-date (general farm crops); Oranges and All Tropical Fruits in Florida; Top-Dressing of Lawas, Golf Links, Parks with the "Mapes Top Dresser Improved" (ammonia 13 per cent., phosphoric acid 8 per cent., poinsh, 4 per cent.). The highest grade, the most soluble and quick acting of any made, fine, dry and free from odor.

In sending for pamphlets, please state the crops in which you are particularly interested

Branch, 242 State St., THE MAPES FORMULA AND PERUVIAIN GUANO CO. 143 Liberty St.,

SELLING AGENTS FOR MASSACHUSETTS:

F. L. Gardner & Co., So. Swanses.
E. A. Briggs & Co., Attleboro.
Clark Ellis & Sons, Milford.
Emerson & Co., South Chelmsford.
Evans & Bowker, Baldwinsville.
Standard Grocery Co., Belchertown.
J. S. Nason & Co., Westboro.
Fitehburg Hardware Co., Fitehburg.
Hugh Kane, Ludlow.
H. O. White, Clifford.
A. E. Brown, Bridgewater.

Q. H. Elison, Haverhill.
U. G. Groff, Amberts.
C. O. Furnham Holycke.
E. O. Fratt, Clinton.
C. W. Lord & S. n., Winehendon.
Lamson & Trowbridge, Mariboro.
Joseph Breck & Sons (Corporation), 47-54
Forth Market street, Secton.
Ross Brothers, Worcester.
V. E. Moore, Springfield.
E. M. Ferry, Easthampton.
Gifford & Co., Tanaton.

W. A. Lord Orange.
Boyden Brus., Conway.
J. F. Robinson & Co., Ware.
Robert H. Clapp, Nerthampton.
C.E. Slade & Son, Greenfeld.
J. H. Day, Sorth Hadley.
John Shea, 229 Lowell street, Lawrence.
William F. Fischer, Southwick.
Lyon Bree, Southampton.

ACTUAL CONTROL CONTROL

some of the growers get a crop in December and January, after which they let some other crop take the same bed.

The most extensive and best equipped of these greenhouses I noticed at Fitchburg and vicinity, where James Heelam and a neighbor each have several buildings that cost over \$1000 each. A. G. Rose located on a hill top to which he has to draw his coal for heating is another winter grower at Fitchburg, who helps to supply even the New York market. At Baldwinsville I also noticed large hothouses.

Massachusetts.

An enclosed apple orehard is an ideal place for a flock of hems. For yards where young chickens are kept, plum trees do well and are better than peaches because they stand more foreing and fertilizing.—F. Q. White, Orange County, N. Y.

For the most particularly desirable for garden work, although bush forms are most convenient to manage. Trees come very early into bearing, and the product is superior.—Frof. F. U. Wangh, Amberst, Mass.

ports there is a falling off from last year of marry one million barrels, and while all other ports have lest heavily, Boston has from Boston, 536,365 barrels from New York, 263,294 barrels from Portland, Me., 367,681 barrels from Montreal, 273,681 barrels from Montreal, 273,681 barrels from Hontreal, 273,681 barrels from Hontreal, 273,681 barrels from Hontreal, 273,681 barrels from Montreal, 273,681 barrels from Hontreal, 273,681 barrels from Anapolis, N. S. and 2,108 barrels from Anapolis, N. S. The shipments for the same time last season were 3,280,848 barrels; in 1903, 2,276,383 barrels.

New York market. At Baltwinville I also him at the rate of \$11.50 per barrel. They were carefully selected specimens, each writing all paper and shipped in boxes. H. M. PORTER.

Hems by Orcharefests.

At Baltwinville I also noticed large bothcomes.

Hems by Orcharefests.

At Baltwinville I also noticed large bothcomes.

Hems by Orcharefests.

At Baltwinville I also noticed large at now. The great careful of my market is showing up between the stream of the same manner unted him about \$25 per barrel.

We an shipping fine varieties of apples, G. H. Towell find that it pays to have a large or children are reported by the pass to have a fine of the source and description placed both inside and outside of the box or barrel.

Interest in Greenhouse Farming.

Or. a trip through Worcester County, Mas., in Documber, I was repostedly media was that many of the towns in the northern part of the county have attended the ordinary of the county have attended to the control was the organization of the county have attended to the control was the organization of the county have attended to work in a was that many of the towns in the northern part of the county have attended to the control was the organization of the county have attended to work as well and are better than passed to the control was the organization of the county have attended to work the many of the towns in the northern part of the county have attended to work the many of the towns in the northern part of the county have attended to work as well as a special was the organization of the county have attended to work as well as a considerable of the many of the towns in the northern part of the county have attended to work the many of the towns in the northern part of the county have attended to work the many of the towns in the northern part of the county have attended to work the many of the towns in the northern part of the county have attended to work the service of the service of the many of the county have attended to the control was the county of the county

may be that he falls into some of the ways that lured him away from home. He sees the city in the gleam of its lights, and comes to know it in the fullness of its temptations. If he be big enough to rise above these influences, he has a chance. If not, he is quite certain to be found some day tolling in a narrow room or seeking employment in a pitiless crowd, sighing for one look at the green fields of his old home, for one word of the tender sympathy which was his in the old days.—R. E. Connell, Dutchess County, N. Y. eas County, N. Y.

-More than one million acres are now under tobacco cultivation in the United States, yielding sta,000,000 pounds. The Government derives ses,000,000 in taxes thereon. The product equals in value that of our output of boots and shoes, is twice our national bill for sugar and brings in more money than the printing and publishing grades.

The Five States milk peoducers' association, whose members furnish most of the milk for the market of New York city, met at Sing. hamben, M. T., recently to consider ways and means for getting a purer supply of milk for New York and to get a better price for themosives. They claim that the milk dealers, or middlement, fix å low price which they pay the farmers for pure milk containing from three to five per unit, of butter fat, then skim part of it and adulterate it and cell it to the New York commercial a high price, as the producers claim, cheating them and the consumers. A committee was applied to go to Alban, to work in favor of the Bill new before the legislature to prevent adultance of milk.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUCHMAI

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

Alas, poor Kuropatkin! Generally speaking he's not in it.

A oig hole has been found in the sun Does this account for the long winter!

If a whipping-post law should be par many wives would have lashings of comi

The legions of the Crar have been pretty well Japanned this time—in point of fact they have been done up brown.

The subway in New York is not an un mixed blessing. It has been making would-be passengers wait for the wagon.

Corn, we are told, is responsible for the present high prices of provisions, but a great many of us will not acknowledge the Mrs. Chadwick did not seem to recognize

her dear pa when he came into court. How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have It is quite evident that Prof. William Dunbar, director of the Hamburg Hygieni-cal Institute, had to go to grass to secure a

cure for hay fever. A substitute for tobacco has been found by Professor Starr. It is to be hoped that it is not the cabbage of Connecticut, where the wooden nutmegs grow.

Ancient Ireland is to have Boss Croke for a permanent resident. If he should be-come the first president of the Irish repub-lic, Richard would be himself again.

We are getting back to military sharp practice when the revival of the use of the bayonet in warfare is advocated. Spare us the return of this barbarous horror!

Chaplain Hale tries to keep the Senate up to Bible pitch, though sometimes its members get out of tune and harsh. However he is never a man without a country.

Dr. Osler's address has not incre the price of chloroform. By the way, how will this Baltimore professor fare in England where they have rising young barristers of fifty?

Commissioner Garfield appears to have been as attentive to his duty as the seamen in Finafore," but figures oftentimes lie. In the meanwhile, the beef trust is happy, and the breakfast steak, like the proverbial goose, continues to hang high.

The name of the new Secretary of State of Cuba is Juan O'Farrell. It seems that the jolly and irrepressible Hibernian can talk Spanish and walk Spanish. If O'Farrell were in Boston, he would be in the Common Council, small blame to him.

Fruit growers in California hope the Codlin moth may be resisted with the aid of a new parasite recently brought from Spain, which attacks and destroys the moth. The introducer thinks that within three years the parasite will have practi-cally exterminated the moth. It is not yet vive the climate of the more northern

Rhode Island College wants a poultry plant and a greenhouse to match its fine stock barn erected some years ago. The institution's record as a centre of poultry knowledge surely merits the best to be had in that line of equipment, while the growing commercial importance of farming under glass renders a good greenhouse as necessary, and a good farm in giving an all-around training for agricultural pursuits

The decrease of \$19,000,000 in exports of farm products the past year seems to have been mostly owing to less wheat to sell, without a corresponding rise in price. From the farmer's point of view it is, no doubt, to his advantage that the increasing population provides a home market for more and more of his produce, yet it is not wholly pleasant to witness our exporters shipping the precious metal instead of the iden grain to make even the balance of trade.

Rose culture may be said to be located near the apex of commercial horticulture because of the refinement of the product, the high prices which excellence comthe high prices which excellence com-mands in the open market and the exceed-ing skill and intelligence required for the best results. Some of the best horticult-ural talent in the country is being devoted to production of new varieties of roses, and the rewards of success in that line are very considerable. Several of the best and largest rose houses are located in New Eng-land, where the severity of the climate has proved no bar to the highest grade of pro-duction by the aid of artificial heat under

The butter product of the United States, according to official figures, exceeded last year 1,500,000,000 pounds. The number of dairy cows was ten million, showing that the average cow produced only about 150 pounds per year, or about three pounds per week, which is hardly a good return for the care and feed. The average cow certainly is not a remarkably good paying proposition and in order to bring the figures as low as they are a great many of the cows must yield less than three pounds per week. To the question "Does dairying pay?" the answer must depend largely upon the cow. The butter product of the United States answer must depend largely upon the cow. With butter selling high enough to encour-age imports from Australia there seems to be room enough here for better cows and more of them.

more of them.

The new German tariff which takes effect in 1906 threatens to shut off some lines of American exports. The duties on grain, meats and some other products have been greatly advanced, in some cases as high as one hundred per cent. and in a few instances even higher, the avowed idea being to furnish greater protection to the agricultural interests of the Empire. The new tariff is an arranged that provision is made for reducing the various items through treaty, and even the reduced tariff will be in most cases considerably above the old rates. The advances apply to cotton, grain, beef, fruit, etc., which are leading articles of import from the United States. The cotton imports from this country increased about threefold in the ten years since 1894, and the new tariff deables the duty on cotton. The duty on wheat and corn are also greatly in-

tance or hesitation of the Senate in ex-ing the already somewhat autocratic p of the Secretary of Agriculture over live stock interests. This section still a trifle sore when its business men i the country's wool trade would have been paralyzed, apparently because somebody had forgotten that Boston is the centre of the American wool business. The farmers too, thought some of the department's agents were needlessly harah and domindering. There is considerable of the old Boston Tea Party and Bunker Hill stock left in New England, and "bossing" goes hard with them even in the name of public health and welfare. The pending bill gives authority to enforce regulations that prohibit the interstate movement of saimals which have been exposed to contagion, but which at the time of shipment have not yet developed visible signs of disease. It confers a power which has already been claimed and exercised by the Department alone or in co-operation with the authorities of various States. The measure is strongly endorsed by the President, and is perhaps a practical necessity in the regulation and dorsed by the President, and is percapt a practical necessity in the regulation and protection of domestic traffic and particularly of the export trade in live stock, yet such extreme powers as are seemingly inseparable from laws affecting the public health should be limited and so humanized and interwoven with the State laws and local authority that no section will be left wholly at the mercy of persons far distant. wholly at the mercy of persons far distant, and, as it may happen, more or less out of touch with local conditions.

Needs of the Small Producer. Somewhat along the concluding line of hought in the letter of "Market Gardener" of Arlington comes the suggestion of that grand old worker and thinker, Ed-

of that grand old worker and thinker, Edward Everett Hale.

"Is it not possible," asks Dr. Hale, 'that an association of small farmers could contrive a co-operative agency in the large market towns at which they could place their own fruits and vegetables if they wished to sell them? In short, might there not be a syndicate of small farmers? I cannot but observe that in our own Massa. chusetts there are some difficulties attending the small farms. We are really always ing the small farms. We are really always urging people to see what they can drag out of the ground. Cannot these small farmers do something in the way of co-operation which they have not attempted? Could they not create a central bureau or office in the interests of the small farm-

ers?"
With his usual keen judgment, Dr. Hale has set forth here the prime need of the small producer, that of co-operation. The big fellows can take care of themselves. They have the capital and they do enough business to make it worth their while to secure skilled help, study the best methods and to use their best thought and energy at the market end of the problem. The smaller fry are at disadvantage from seed time to the market end of the problem. The smaller fry are at disadvantage from seed time to harvest. Their product, sold by itself, is likely to prove somewhat uneven and unreliable in quantity and quality and handled generally in a way that fails to secure the interest or consideration of the dealer.

As a class they suffer like the city tenement dwellers who buy coal by the basket at \$15 per ton or flour by the loaf at \$20 per barrel. Perhaps the small farmer may ship

at \$15 per ton or flour by the loaf at \$20 per barrel. Perhaps the small farmer may ship in three or four barrels of good apples which because of poor grading and packing or by the desiberate slight of the commission dealer, are graded as number two and paid for at \$1 a barrel to the grower. After passing through the hands of various middlement they reach the fruit store in the ten-

consideration and gets many a bargain, sometimes, it is feared, at the expense of the small shipper.

Only the beginnings have been made in anything like centralized handling and marketing. The modern creamery system was a successful step in that direction, greatly improving the condition of the small dairymen. The producers' milk companies and associations have done much for the small milk farmer, and they might do very much more would some agricultural Carnegie guarantee the needed funds for a shipping and distributing outfit in the market centres. In hardly any other way would a little mone promise so much toward helping the rmers help themselves. The fruit growers litewise have been considering a plan based on those of the co-operative societies in the Lake region and at the Pacific coast, but so far the project has advanced little farther than talk.

Boston market gardeners, according to

Market Gardeners Disastinfled.

The market gardeners of Arlington, Belmont and Waverly have been very much discouraged over the season's work. Crops which have been successful have been produced at very high cost, but when the produced at very high cost, but when the produced as ready for the market the price has been so low that it hardly paid the gardeners to fill their greenhouses with such stuff if they were expecting to make both ends meet.

PROFITS SKIMMED BY MIDDLEMEN.



uct. The houses are now filled with let-tuce, radishes and parsley.

CUCUMBERS AND TOMATOES. The great cost of raising cucumbers has prevented many of the most progressive of our farmers from undertaking to produce them at this season when the price is high, as probably no market vegetable, hothouseraised, requires such an intense and steady heat. In order to produce this heat much fuel has to be used; consequently, the care and expense is greater to keep an even, high temperature and while though it may be satisfactory, the cost seriously lessens the profit.

Several of the large houses experin had a large demand for them, it is said that the same growers have decided not to raise any this year, which tends to show that this particular industry was not a success.

LETTUCE
seems to have long had a claim on the Hoston market gardeners. There are desirable varieties which can be easily forced and placed upon the market quickly. The greenhouses are soon to be planted for beetgreens and spinach, which are two good crops for the gardeners. Spinach has been a questionable product of late owing to the large supply arriving dally from distant points. Quantities of radishes are now being raised and sent to market daily.

It rather appears that the gardeners in Arlington will plant more peas this year than in former years, and also will devote considerable space to onions. The price of onions being so attractive this season, invites the gardeners to take ears of the crop another year. As a rule, so many opions have been imported from Hermuda and other points at this season of the year, that those who have been able to raise large quantities of onions found a keen competition.

OTHER SPECIAL CHOPS.

and Mr. Tenement dweller are treated outrageously, but neither finds it easy to get relief so long as they hold to their present ways of selling and buying. How different with the large producers. They ship regularly of a stated grade and style which the dealer is anxious to get because he often depends on it to supply a line of regular oustomers year after year. He ventures no trickyness or neglect for fear of losing a good shipper. The large and regular buyer, too, is accorded special consideration and gets many a bargain, sometimes, it is feared, at the expense of the small shipper.

Only the beginnings have been made in anything like centralized handling and marketing. The modern creamery system was a successful step in that direction, greatly improving the condition of the small dairymen. The producers milk companies and associations have done much for the small milk farmer, and they might do very much more would some agricultural Carnegie guarantee the needed funds for a shipping and distributing outfit in the market centres. In hardly any other way would a little mone, promise so much toward helping the mone help themselves. The fruit growers likewise have been considering a plan based on those of the co-operative societies in the Lake region and at the Pacific coast, but so far the project has advanced little further than year, although the price has been very low for the wholesaler. There have been some very fine crops in this part of the State of calliflower, also carrots and white turnipe. We raise only a very few cabbages in this section. There are large quantities of beets, also beans, including limas and wax.

MAY SELL PRODUCT DIRECT.

It is the general cry among the big gardeners in this section that a certain/revolution in marketing is bound to occur, and that it will be necessary for a combination to be found to protect the growers' interests, as now the market is so governed by outside importations that the best products, which unquestionably come from our section, are judged by the poorer representatives from outside, and our goods have to suffer, Gardeners in this section are very much discouraged over the prospects, also the profits the past year. Several of our very best gardeners are retiring this year, selling their farm preperties and allowing their estates to be cut up into house lots. Arlington and Belmout have grown so rapidly of late that most of the farms that have been cultivated for fifty years are now surrounded by recidences, and the land values have increased so that it hardly pays the occupant to continue farming on such expensive land, which, if seld for other purposes, would preduce a much higher revenues. No consider hat that another were many.

article is substituted for our products, which, after they enter into the hands of the retailer are marked up as a higher grade. Yet when the sale is made by the grower they have to be sold at the same price as that of the outside importations of inferior products.

MARKET GARDENER. Arlington, Mass.

Value of Rural Telephones. "It requires little argument to prove the raine of the rural telephone in any country listrict. Its usefulness to the farmer has

telephone was brought into use and a con-versation secured with the manufacturer in a town a number of miles away. The train left this town in fifteen minutes, with the missing piece on board. In an hour and a half it had reached the nearest railway station, and in a very short, space of time was in place on the machine and everybody at work again. If no telephone had been at hand there would have been at least twenty-four hours dolay.

"Hundred of similar instances could be

remarks of similar instances could be given, all going to show that the telephone is indispensible in the house of an up-to-date farmer. It brings him in touch with the outside world, and he does not feel that his vocation is one of isolation. The farm the outside world, and he does not feel that his vocation is one of isolation. The farm telephone is in use more in the evening than during any other part of the day. Then neighbor meets neighbor, discussing the crope and all matters of mutual interest. Homewives goesip of family affairs and a community of interest is had all over the country. In this way the rural telephone is of inestimable value to the farmer and those living in the country. Of the two we believe the rural telephone will do more for the farmer than rural mail delivery, but happy is the farmer who can secure both."

The Meracreae Blackberry.

Its points of superiority are claimed to be as follows: Extreme hardiness larger size and greater productiveness, less tendency to turn red after being picked than Snyter, delicious quality.

The Meracreau was named by Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, who describes it as "A variety resembling Snyder and derived from it. Some four years ago the originator noticed an extra large strong bush among his Snyders, and began to propagate from it. He is now gradually changing his whole plantation over to this new variety. It is one of the most promising varieties I know."

This blackberry has been fruited since 1802, and been tested through all kinds of climatic conditions and has proven extremely hardy and unusually productive.

Its large size and handsome appearance and excellent quality make it a universal favorite on all markets, selling from two to

Its large size and handsome appearance and excellent quality make it a universal favorite on all markets, selling from two to three cents per quart more than other varieties. One of its chief market features is much less tendency to turn red after being picked than Snyder. The plants are offered by H. S. Wiley & Son, Cayuga, N. Y.

Can Duplicate

Our Factory

and fire-places and all explosive and inflammable household articles are properly
handled, there will be little use in having
an insurance policy. It is claimed that
metal roofs lessen the danger from lightning by scattering electric currents that
come in contact with them. This statement seems to be substantiated by the fact
that buildings on which metal roofs are
used are seidom struck.

The quality and composition of paint
used on metal roofs is indeed a very important matter. This fact was forcibly illustrated by a roof in a nearby town. This
roof, a new one, had been painted in two
colors, the alternate stripes running from
eaves to comb and producing a very striking though far from artistic effect. Close
examination shows that the stripes of one
color were almost rulned by rust, while
those of the other were sound, and all, of
course, because of the difference in paints
used. Yes, it will pay abundantly to use
none but the best paint, and even with this,
roofs should be painted at least once in two
years.

We are a setting with considerable inter-

We are awaiting with considerable interest the reports of those who are experi-menting with cement roofs. It is our impression, however, that this material like slate, will be found too heavy and too much subject to the influence of frost.—Ohio

value of the rural telephone in any country district. Its usefulness to the farmer has been demonstrated over and over again, and yet, in this country at least, progress in establishing rural telephone is comparatively alow," writes a Canadian exchange.

"Not so to the south of the line. There the telephone is a growing and popular institution in rural sections, and has proven its value in numbers of instances. Here is a case in point. A drover the other day called upon a farmer about fifty miles from Chiesgo and made an offer for the cattle and pigs on hand to be delivered at once. The offer seemed to be a good one, but before closing the sale the farmer took advantage of the telephone in the house, called up a Chicago commission firm and found out that there was an advance in price, and was at the same time informed what a good offer would be at that moment. Within five minutes he closed the deal with the drover at prices which paid him \$300 more than the first offer.

"Here is another instance: Twenty-five men were engaged at a threshing. Am important part of the machine broke. No similar part was at hand. But the rural telephone was brought into use and a conversation secured with the manufacturor in the season.—H. Porter, Northampton, Mass.

The best modern fertilisers are made up not merely with attention to the amount of

plant food contained, but with reference also to the form, condition and mutual efrects of the materials. "Net all is gold that glitters," and not all is good crop-producing food that shows up well in the official analysis. Nitrogen from ground leather figures up very much like nitrogen, Peruvian Guane or saltpetre, but the results in the feed are very different.

These choice old standard plant foods, by the way, seem to be coming into the fertilizer market again in considerable quantities, The Mapes Company having secured a large amount for use in the manufacture of their well-known products. The Guane is prepared for this company by a special process which increases its power to dissolve quickly and speedily, at the same time tending to correct the acid condition which prevails in so many soils. The importance of such items may be inferred from the statement of Director Wheeler of the Rhode Island Station to the effect that half the organic nitrogen applied to acid soil is liable to go to waste.

The attention paid nowadays to a point of this kind is one sign of the scientific knowledge and commercial sense with which some of the leaders in the fertillizer world approach the subject of crop feeding and soil enrichment. It is not enough to provide a certain weight of the proper elements to offset an equal weight which the crop is expected to take up. Experts are recognizing that other conditions may count for more than mere quantity of plant food. Thus, carbonate of potash, but the Mapes people and probably some other makers of tobacco specials use it. Guano, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, etc., are very high-grade chemicals, soluble and prompt of action and highly effective in producit.

The experiment stations are not to be savied the task of assigning fair values to such considerations as these. It is easy to comifice so much player forms and enditions is another metter. In the case of carbonate of potash, some of them allow about two cents per pound more for potash in that another metter. In the case



be just as represented or be just as represented or tund money and pay freight onth ways. Send for free cat of the cate of the









NO COMBINES OR TRUSTS IN CUTAWAYS



CLARK'S REVERSIBLE BUSH and BOG PLOW Outs a track of ft. wide. I ft. deep. Will plow a new cut forest. His double action Outsway Harrow keeps the land true, moves 18,0 tons of earth, cuts 30 acres per day. Send for circulars. CUTAWAY HARROW CO. Higganum, Conn., U.S. A.

1840 1905 Colony Nurseries

Hardy Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Evergreens and Perennials

dy lesse. Good plants; best sizes for planting; beep. Priced catalogue free on application.

ROSA LUCIDA ALBA Large, Pure White, Single Rose profess bloomer, covered later with bright red (cs. Scotte cach; \$2.50 cach.

T. E. WATSON, Plymouth, Mass.

tra daliry Mry, Aras

Baldwins and Gr in bulk....

Cauliflower, So. # der.
Oress, hothouse, # doz.
Chives, # doz.
Dandelions, hothouse, # bo
Egg Flant, So. # case
Horseradish, # h.
Herbs, # doz.
Lettuce, hothouse, # doz.
Lettuce, hothouse, # doz.
Mushrooms, # b.
Mint, # doz.
Onloon, native and N. Y. ye
Onloon, native and N. Y. ye

Evaporated, choice...... Evaporated, fair to pr...ne jun-dried, as to quality...

clover, p ton...

PLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is quiet, slightly lower.
Spring patents, \$2 15 55 55.
Winter, clear and straight, \$5 605 55.
Winter, clear and straight, \$5 605 55.

Oom Meal.—\$1 12 \$1 14 \$P hag, and \$2 60 \$P bbl; granulated, \$5 10 \$P bbl.
Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 50 50 50 \$P bbl.
Out Meal.—Quiet at \$5 50 55 5 \$P bbl. for rolled and \$3 50 55 50 sets and greated.

Eye Flour.—The market is Arm at \$6 250 to \$P bbl.

Corn.—Supply medicate bloom.

Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$21 edges 75.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$21 edges 75.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$25 edges 62.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$25 55.
Mined feed, \$23 edges 56.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 75.
Linseed meal, \$27 edges 67.
Barkey.—Feed barley, \$48000.
Eye.—No. 2, \$00000 P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET

Jorn. – Supply moderate, higher teamer, yellow, 59c. 7c. 3, new, yellow, 53te. Dass. – Supply ample, prices stead (o. 1 clipped white, 41c. (o. 2 clipped, white, 60c. Yes 3 clipped, white, 60c.

Straw, prime rye... Straw, oat, per ton. Straw, tangled rye.

Mushrooms, P b.
Mint, P doc.
Onions, native and N. Y. yellow, P bu
Parsing, P bs.
Parsing, P bs.
Parsings, P box.
Peppers, Southern, per carrier
Eadlabes, hothouse, per doc.
Ehubarb, hothouse, P b
Spinach, native, P box
Spinach, so, P bol
Balsift, P doc.
Squash, Marrow, P bbl.
" Winter P bbl.
" Hubbard, P ton.
Tomatoes, hothouse, P bb.
Tomatoes, hothouse, P bb.
Tomatoes, Place, P carrier.

2 Turnips, yellow, P bbl.

Dried Apples

Mides and Pol

.13 00@14 00 .19 00@ .11 00@15 00



de all h ENDLESS APRON is one THERE IS NO GEARING HOOD AND END GATE

STRENGTH AND DURABILITY Western has 5 good, streng, durable whole. Extra streng spoke and rim, heavy seed the braced box with heavy eak sill. Oak tengue, hickery doubletrees, malicable caprockets all keyed ea. distracted hood. Every part is made extra strong, regardle sprockets all keyed ea. distracted hood. Every part is made extra strong, regardle sprockets all keyed ea. distracted hood. Every part is made extra strong, regardle sprockets all keyed ea. distracted hood and part break, wear out or get out of order with GUARANTEE Should any part break, wear out or get out of order with guarantees. It tells how to apply manure to secure heat results.

SMITH MANURE SPREADER OO.

CHICAGO, ILL. 15 S. Clinton Street,

The Markets.

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AWAYS

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ROW CO.

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BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending March 15, 1905.

Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs 7092 35 22,146 7304 27,277 8732 30 24,113 20 48 1895 1797

This week....5045 Last week....4804 One year ago 4548 Horses, 493. Prices on Northern Untile.

Prices on Northern Units.

BERF—Extra, \$5.75\(\overline{a}\)6.00; first quality, \$5.25\(\overline{a}\)5.50; second quality, \$4.76\(\overline{a}\)6.00\(\overline{a}\)6

CALF SKINS—16@18c & fb; dairy skins, 40@80c. TALLOW—Brighton, 3@34c & fb; country lots

Cattle. Sheep.		Cattle, Sheep.		
Maine.	516	O H Forbush	25	
At Brighton.		At Brigh	tom.	
Farmington L 8		J 8 Henry	56	
Company 45	20	R Connors	55	
M D Holt & Son 47	No.	H A Gilmore	15	
C E Hanson &		Scattering	50	
Son 28		L Stetson	41	
S H Wardwell 14		M Abrams	20	
Shirley & Co 11		D Mills	12	
F W Wormwell 8		F K Eagles	3	
H M Lowe 24		Geo Cheney	10	
J M Philbrook 21		J Byrnes	4	
Libby Bros 20	6			
A F Blaisdell 4		W Zolar	8	
M D Stockman 3		T J Moroney	22	
M D Stockman 3		A Wheeler	37	
New Hampshire		F E Keegan	7	
		H Buxton		
At Brighton.		J P Day	100	
A C Foss 13 Cotton & Seavey 20		A M Riggs	- 49	

Cotton & Seavey 22
At N E D M & Wool J W Ellsworth 22
Co.
T Shay 12
Jones & Moulton 8
Western. Western.
At Brighten.
M Goldberg 18
A Davis 25
J J Kelley 25
Swift & Co 596
Morris Beet Co 400
N E D M & Wool At Watertown.
Wood & Moore 25
W F Wallace 65 Vermont.

At Watertow
N H Woodward 6
Dorand Bros 12
R E French 15 ALNED M & Wool

J C Parry 7
E G Piper 5
Morris Best Co 581
At N E D M & West Swit & Co 523
Co.
W A Ricker 65 79 J Gould 71
Ira Ricker 23 J A Hathaway 1905 1621 At Brighton.
J 8 Henry 25 16

Massachusetts.
At Watertewn.
J 8 Henry 25 22

At Watertewn.
J 8 Henry 25 22

Expert Traffic.

The English market well stocked with States cattle, and seem to be sent over regardless of cost or profit, and cattle hold no bester position than a week ago. The latest rates at London, 11kg/11c, d. w., for the general run of shipments. The amount shipped during the week, 3451 cattle, 2944 sheep.

2944 sheep.
Shipments and destinations: On steamer Sylvania, for Liverpool, 201 cattle by Morris Beet Company; 646 cattle, 749 sheep by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Devonian, for Liverpool, 596 cattle, 1203 sheep by Swift & Co.; 400 cattle by Morris Beef Company. On steamer Georgian, for London, 279 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 273 do. by Swift & Co.; 100 do. by J. A. Hathaway. On steamer Sardinian, for Glasgow, 250 cattle by Swift & Co. On steamer Sagamore, for Liverpool, 302 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 300 cattle, 872 States and 120 Cauada sheep by J. A. Hathaway; 71 States and 54 Canada cattle by J. Gould.

away; 71 States and 54 Canada cattle by J. Gould.

Horse Business.

The general expression with dealers is that the market is in better shape than a week ago, some exceptions. The disadvantage of buying Western horses is their being acclimated after the arrival at the expense of the buyer, and Western horse cost high, a better outlook. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable sold out 6 carloads, almost entire from \$100@225. No high-cost horses on sale, mostly chunks. At H. S. Harris & Son's sale stable, borses being higher West, shippers this past week were not buying, and demand light. At Moses Colman & Son's sale stable just a fair week, with no change in prices. Some for speed and trot at \$1.25@175, general sales SC@175. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable, horses by Shider, Whip and Brockway from Ohio, and filmnois all sold out a good week at \$100@205. At Welch & Hall Company a fair trade at steady prices.

Welch & Hall Company a fair trade at steady prices.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday—Market for cattle somewhat favorable to the buying interest on account of the duli beef market in the city. Butchers not so anxious to purchase and are buying ight easier than a week ago. The change is largely on cows, helfers and bulls of common to fair quality. O. H. Forbush sold & cows. of 5720 ma, at \$16; 19 cattle that would weigh from 740@1180 fbs, at \$283.65.

R. Connors sold 40 add head of eatile, of \$262.1150 fbs, at \$263.65.

Milled Cows and Springers.

Market a little weak as the supply last week was heavy, still good cows self without much difficulty at steady prices.

First Mergs.

Unchanged market. Western at \$255c, i.w. Local hogs at \$265c, d. w.

Prices have fallen off on Western of best grades, both in sheep and lambs, fully \$\frac{1}{4}\$ th. 30c \$\pi\$ 100 ths on sheep and 20c \$\pi\$ 100 ths on lambs. The range on sheep \$3:@7.27 \$\pi\$ 100 ths, on lambs \$60g 7.95 \$\pi\$ 100 ths, giving butchers a little better opportunity to invest. J. S. Henry sold 30 lambs,

of 80 lbs, at 610. Vent Culves. Market off. As the supply increases the range in prices declines, say the butchers, market off it. It is time of year to expect a decline. J. S. Henry, 75 calves, average, 140 fbs, at 6ic. W. F. Wallace sold 50 calves of 130 fbs at 6ic for mixed lots.

Live Poultry. Arrivals 40,000 fbs. Prices on fowl, 13@134c. Chickens, 114@13c. Roosters, 9c fb. Dreves of Vent Cuives.

Maine—Farmington Live Stock Company, 140;
M. D. Hoit & Son, 40; C. E. Hansoa & Son, 36;
S. H. Wardwell, 25; Shirley & Co., 20; F. W.
Wormwell, 5; H. H. Lowe, 65; J. W. Philbrook,
36; Libby Bros., 30; A. F. Blaisdell, 6; M. D.
Stockman, 10.

New Hampshire—Cotton & Scavey, 25; T.
Shay, 26; Moulton & Jones, 60; Wood & Moore,
50; W. F. Wallace, 130.

Vermont—N. H. Woodward, 40; Dorand B.or.,
20; R. E. French, 180; Fred Savage, 85; J. C.
Perry, 32; E. G. Piper, 10; W. A. Bicker, 285; Ira
Ricker, 25; J. S. Henry, 54.

Massachusetta—J. S. Henry, 28; R. Connors, 80;
H. A. Gilmore, 40; scattering, 150; L. Stetson,
21; M. Abrams, 8; D. Mills, 8; F. K. Eagles, 9;
George Choney, 25; J. Byrnes, 12; T. J. Maroney,
12; A. Whoeler, 21; F. E. Keegan, 6; H. Buxton,
4; J. P. Day, 75; J. W. Ellsworth, 53; A. M.
Baggs, 28.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Strighton, Tuenday and Wednesday,
Stock at yards: 1796 battle, 5545 sheep, 21,229
hogs, 1074 calves 168 horses. From West, 1064
cattle, C203 sheep, 21,500 hogs, 168 horses. Maine,
255 cattle, 26 aheep, 285 hogs, 415 calves. New
Hampshire, 25 cattle, 25 calves. Vermont, 28
cattle, 16 sheep, 6 hogs, 54 calves. Massachesetts, 444 cattle, 65 hogs, 583 calves. New York, 00 hogs.
Tuesday—The market yards had in 1796 cattle

tuesday—The market yards and in 1790 cattle; better than one-half were for export. Beef demand way off in the city and cattle, especially of medium grades, easier by 121 P B, with light movement. Best Western cost steady prices. T. J. Moroney sold 2 slim oxen, of 3100 Bs, at 3c; 20 cows, 950 Bs, at 2c. F. E. Keegan, 2 cows, of 1780 Bs, at 3c; 6 c ws, 675 Bs, at 1c. H. cows, of 1780 hs, at 3c; 5 c ws, 675 hs, at 1½c. H. Buxton. 1 cow, 1050 hs, at 3½c; 4 cows, 500@1050 hs, 2½@2½c. A. Wheeler, 3 cows, 1570 hs, at 2½c; 3 at 2½c. J. P. Day, 5 cattle, 6 950 hs, at 2½c; 2 at 2½c. J. P. Day, 5 cattle at 3c, 6 at 2c. J. W. Ellsworth, 22 cattle, 800@1050 hs, at 1½@3½c. H. A. Gilmore, 20 cattle, 800@940 hs, at 2@3½c.

Miles Cows and Springers. Market well stocked, and the demand not as good. A tar as good ows are concerned no dif-cultyin the disposals. Slim cows weak in value and demand. The Libby Bros. sold on commis-sion 5choice cows, \$50@37.50; 10 cows at \$40@48; 5 cows at \$30@37. J. S. Henry sold 4 choice cows, \$55; 4 at \$50; 10 cows, \$40@48. J. P. Day sold 10 springers at \$45 a head.

Veal Calves. Less activity at 1c decline. Supply increased.
J. P. Day sold alim calves, 423c. J. S. Henry 40 calves, 135 lbs, at 61c; 16, of 120 lbs, at 6c.

Mednesday—The market in better shape than yesterday, more buyers present and a better teoling exists. Dealers found it easier to effect disposals for beef cattle. Beveral good-sized droves came in and sold a little better than yesterday. Good weather has helped the market. A better demand for milch cows than last week. Quality somewhat improved as a whole. Quite a display of working oxen, of 2800,3300 Bs the pair, girthing from 6 feet 10 inches to 7feet 3 inches, at \$160,8175, by J. H. Neal. Gales by H. M. Lowe of milch cows at \$33,605, says too many on the market. J. S. Henry sold milch cows from \$16,65; 2 choice at \$40 cach. W. F. Wallace sold cows at \$37,605. Libby Brothers sold 10 choice cows, \$50,605; a cows, \$40,645. J. H. Philbrook, 2 oxen, of 3010 bs, at \$4c; 4 cows, \$45; 2 at \$37.50 cach. Late Arrivale. Philbrook, 2 at \$37.50 each.

A limited demand at \$267.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesale Prices.

Poultry, Fresh Killed.	
Northern and Rastern-	
Logatore Ato 5 he seed. & D.	. 1869
Chickens common to good	- 1461
Ducks, P B	1221
Piesons tame, choice, & dos	.1 CHG
com to good, P dor	-1 and
Squabs, F dos	3 00Gs
Western dry-packed in boxes— Turkeys, choice, young, & h	1161
Chickens, choice, large, P B	. 140
Canona choice. & D.	. 200
Capons, mixed sizes	. 100 L
Fowls, choice, large, P B	1101
Ducks	
	. 101
Western dry-packed, barrels-	11-00000
Turkeye, choice, young	17-71
Turkeys, common to good, P.B Turkeys, old toms, P.B	1001
Fowls, choice, large # D	.12/014
Fowls, fair to good	. 1961
Chickens, choice, large, & B	
Old cocks. & D.	
Pigeone, choice, stall fed, P dos	
Pigeone, shot, # dos	150
Pigeone, common, F dec.	Selection in
Live Poultry.	120
Powis, Photosomeron and and and and and and and and and an	

NOTE—Assorted s a, to B. tabe only. Yeamory, extra-Yt. & N. H. accord Northern N. Y., in Western, large so Western, asst. spr

ce is no feeling in the foot operated on, and one speults may come from stepping on nails, and carrying them for many days before the er would notice the foreign bodies.

ATM IS EIGHT OF WAY.—J. J. Q., Frank-Granky, Mass.: In whatever mode a right say is acquired over your land, you have marily a right, in the absence of any stipulate the contrary, so erect suitable gates, or a 5t the entrances thereto from the high-; and if the other party leave them open and is get in, or yours get out, he is liable to you the diamage which ensues.

Consul-General Bray at Melbourne, Australia, writes an interesting report on lamb and sheep exports from Australia. Special attention is given to breeding lambs particularly for export. The Shropshire breed for export is increasing and lambs of this sort are considered very profitable, their carcasses being plump and fleshy, taick legs and shoulders, well covered with fat, which, however, is not laid on in excess. They are whirly hardy and extremely prollife, fattening rapidly and maturing early. In case of a slump in the export trade, so that lambs are left over while they are unprofitable as wool producers thus, are sailly marketable in the following year as mutton. Consul Bray states that the cross between the Shropshire ram and half-bred Lincoln ewe is the best lamb for meat purposes and brings from about \$3.75 to \$4.75. USTRALIAN BREEDS OF MUTTON

FALL RIVER, MASS., Jan. 26, 190

The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, O.:
We have used Gombault's Caustic Balsam
wherever a blister would be used, and think it
better than any other. (SPENCER GORDON, Prop.



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Groff's Hybrids, (Genuine) and other high grade Strains, Winners of the GRAND PRIZE, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

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. JAPAN WALNUT, Fruits at 2 years, 7 for \$1.00.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. JOHN S. BARNHART, Denton, Maryland.

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or other nursery stock? If so, write us. We can fill order LARGE or BMALL and generation entitled for the other states and the other states are now covered with nursery growing tree. Give us a trial. Send for our free catalogue. Address THE STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS CO., HEW CANALI, CORN.

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This bandsome Franciriumed Bed with wover-wire springs to only one of our Prece Premiums for frecuring Club Geders. Over 2fty other valuable articles, including Top-Basgiss, Emmbouts, Described, Factor Sale, dec., ue all hally described in one Premium Calls, dec. Are all fully described in our Fremium Catalogue Free for the asking. Do not dolay in writing us, but the It New. A postal with mane, address and eccupation will being postal with mane, address and eccupation will being Popt. P. HOCHESTER, N. Y.

Business Poultry BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
Their will lay large brown eggs and pleasty of them.
They are bred from price winning stock and the best
org producers selected. First price Barred Plymouth
Both eggs. First Price brown leggs from some, wen
at Boston Show 186. § 1.0 per setting, \$1.00 for three
actings. Special price for Bookstors. THE
FLETORIES COLD SPRING FARM, Westined, Simo.
George W. Esserists, Superintendent.

Norther her been dily appointed excession of the will of HERRY 9. HERVALL, late of Pownsteed, and her will of HERRY 9. HERVALL, late of Pownsteed, in the Steam of These Identification, the Steam of These Identifications of the Steam of These Identifications of The Identification of The

Norther he keep daily appointed accounts of the will all HEORY LTON, has at Freedom's come, in the first of these library descent, in the first of these library descent, and her taken upon hereoff that trust by giving that, and appointing William II, Dunreging onto while young careins driving a done, in the first of the large and their regions and areas on the first of the large and areas on the large and their regions, the large and large at the large and pappelitting William II, Den-or agent, on the Saw deceste. Commands upon the catalog of required to orthibit the numer selection of the majorither. I pargression file. Response the pargression file. Response

Shrubs Evergreens Roses **Hardy Plants** All the Bast and Hardiest Varieties.
Largert Collections in America.
Gold Medial—Paris—Pan-America.—St. Louis. 102 prises N.Y.
State Fair, 1904. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue (144 pages)
FREE on request.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,

MOUNT HOPE NURSER: Es. Drawer 1944 Reahester, N.Y. FARMERS' WANTS

p or Situation Wanted. There per word culy, including na No Display. Cash to as

CARMER WANTED—Married: good tenament fur-nished. No farm work for the woman. Good wages for steady, temporate man. Apply to FRED S. PIEROR, Econe, N. H.

CL DORADO cate are the heaviest and will yield more to acre than any other oat. Price right, Send for circular. CHARLAS COUNER, Owage,

TUREN for wedding gifts. Make your suggestion, whether head or inndecape preferred and unit you desire to spend. We can select, frameworly in latest style and ship by express. Photo-ha, water-colors. Frints all process [51,58 and updays on head. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Arreston of Bronded Street, Booton, San-

SITUATION WANTED—as working foreman of a large milk or green truck farm by a man that room his business; 18 years references 7 places. BOX 464, Tillion, N. H. Malf FOR SPHING—Managers, Foremen, Garden ers, Datrymen and Buttermakers. No charge to employers. THE SCIENCE AGENCY, Durham

ME furnish good situations in Christian families at good water at all kinds of housework. Write to ALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPART SENT, IN W. Mth street, New York City.

MERICAN man, married, wishes position as team ster on farm; good milker; no liquor. C. BE ANS, Washington Depot, Ct.

(1000 man on farm wasted; must be good milker I competent to ran a retail milk route some of the time, and strictly temperate; sond references and proce per month. M. E. ROBBINS & SON, Bratile-boro, Vt. WANTED A man to work on small farm. Address BOX 177. Pepperell, Mass.

OR SALE-Registered Hereford bulls and young

APLE Lawn Herd Chester Whites. For Two yearing pows and five large spring bred; fear makes of Edgy farow; 12 Settle ples. All of above from best families. The REGER, Frop., Aurora, III.

DERESITED—Choice lot, either sex. Will con pare heads and hams with any Serkishre breede a the U.S. This is no bluff. We have the goods for ale, L. E. COMMELL, Payeste, O.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLES SE, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirast-iaw, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of the RAME A. EAND, late of Lynn, in the State of North Carolina, deceased, intestate, leaving estate in said County.

Whereast is said County.

Whereast is and County.

Whereast is and County.

Whereast is and County of Frank-in, in the State of North Carolina, deceased, intestate, leaving estate in said County.

Whereast is and County.

Whereast is and County.

Whereast is and County of Middleser, and be a state of said deceased to John W. Tutte of Newton, in the County of Middleser, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby elized to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middleser, on the fourth day of April, A. D. 1908, at nine o'clock in the forencom, to show cause. If any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this elitation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuserts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Recton, the last published to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Winness, Usalling J. Mollyting. Equire, First Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of March, in the year one thousand nine bundered and Sve.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

MIDDLESER, 88.

MIDDLESER, 88.

MIDDLESERY, 86.

PROBATE COURT.

To the devisees, logatoes and all other persons interested in the estate of PETER ANDER SON, late of Lewell, in said County, deseased testate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of said deceased not already administrated, to Peder Otses of Brookins in the County of Notices, without requiring suretes on his bond, or to seem estars said a person. without requiring service on his bond, or to reme other valtable person.

The are hereby cited to appear at a Probate learn, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of diddleser, on the fourth day of April, A. D. see, at nine c'clock in the forenoon, to show muce, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

granted.
And said potitioner is hereby directed to give bill notice thereof, by publishing this citation are in each week, for three successive weeks, the MARACHUSTTS PLOYUMIAN, a newsper published in Boston, the last publication be one day, at least, before said Court, at by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of the said o

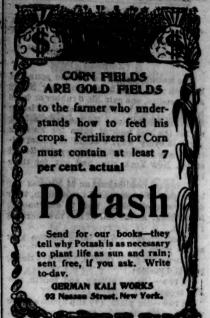
PROBATE COURT.

To the heir-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of RARTELAS, a polition has been presented to County, decembed, intented.

VHERICAS, a polition has been presented to mid Own't to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said decement, for Feder Users of Brookline, in the Ownity of Rerfolk, retiliant giving a univery on his official bond.

Ton are hereby stend to appear at a Probate Own, to be hadd at County, to the history of the County of April, A D. Mat, druins o'clieck in the foreneess, it above easily farmy you have, why the came steady are largely and the process.

All old politices is barely directed to give the state of the state of



Commonwealth of Bar AIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of WARREN V.TAYLOR, late of Wakefield, in said County.

persons interested in the estate of WARRIN V.TAYLOR, late of Wakefleid, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Susie R. Taylor, who prays that testers to stamentary may be issued to her, the executivistic tested mamed, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said positioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MARAGUINETTE PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by maling postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLESS J. MOINTER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourth day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. EOGEES, Register.

monwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 86.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of MAR-CELLA M. WOOD, late of Bethel, in the County of Windsor and State of Vermont deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Beceiver-General of asid Common wealth.

WHEREAS, Lyman M. Wood, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Probate Court, in and for the District of Hartford County of Windsor, in the State of Vermont, has presented to said Court his petition representing that as such administrator he is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit: Deposits and interest in Cambridge-port Savings Bank Book No. 24,294, and praying that he may be licensed to receive or to self by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as he shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and coavey such estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlewax, on the twenty-eighth day of March, A. D. 1965, at hime o'clock in the forencon, to saw cance, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massa-GEURNYTE FLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boeton, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said etastion on the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth fourteen days, at least, before said Court, this seventh day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

**Cambridge-Of-Self-Parker

monwealth of Massachusetts. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA WELTS, late of Phillips, in the County of Fauklin and State of Malne, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Transurer and Ecceiver-General of said Commonwaria.

WHEREAS, Charles F. Chandler, appointed ward by the cetate of said ward by the

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLES BX. 86.

To JAMES J. RILEY, MICHAEL A. RILEY, MARY F. HABTY and JOSEPH L. RILEY all of Bowton, in the County of Suffolk, PETER A. HILEY of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex and all in said Commonwealth, and to MARGARET T. KELLEY of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.

WHEEKAS, Thomas S. Hiley of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, has presented to said Court a position, representing that he holds, as tenant-in-common one undivided fourteenth part of share of certain real estate lying in Everett, in said County of Riddlesex, and described in and potition; and, as said real estate cannot be advantageously divided, praying that partition may be made among the tenant-in-common according to law, and that the commissioners who may be appointed to make said partition be referred to make said and conveyance of said real estate and to distribute the net proceeds thereof. Tou are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of April, A. D., 1906, at nine of cinck in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said potitioner is ordered to serve this

granted.

And said potitioner is ordered to serve this oftation by delivering a copy thereof to each person interested, who can be found within the Commonwealth fourteen days at least, before said Court, and, if any one cannot be no found, by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least, before

the last publication to be one day at least, before said Court.
Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirteenth day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. EGGERS, Register.

monwealth of Ramachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

WHRREAS, KATHERINE WARSHAUER,
of Cambridge, in cald County, has presented to said Court a potition, praying that her
name may be changed to that of KATHERINE
POINSELA, for the reasons therein sot forth:
All porsons are hereby died to appear at a Frebato Court, to be held as Cambridge, in said
County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of April,
A. D. 1904, at hims o'clock in the ferencon, to
show cause, if any they have, why the same
should not be granted.
And said potitioner is hereby directed to give
public notice thereof by publishing this citation
cance in such weak, for three successive weeks,
in the Massachuserra Ploughman, a newpaper published in Boston, the last published
in the Massachuserra Ploughman, a newpaper published in Boston, the last published
to needing, at least, before said Court.
Witness, Charless J. Molfridge, Esquire,
Pirst Judge of said Court, this teath, day
of March, in the year one thousand hime hundered and five. W. E. ROGERS, Register.

Our Domes.

The Workbox. LADIES BRAIDED SWEATER.

(Knitted.)

The materials required are one pound of Spanish yarn, Bear brand, one pair No. 12 steel needles, one pair No. 6 rubber or bone needles. (This idea is a pleasing variation from the cable stitch. To the lady asking me for the best book of rules for knitting yarns in every way, I would say, send fif-teen cents to Hand B. Company, 109 Grand street, New York city, and ask for their

With steel needles cast on 84 stitches for lower part of back. Knit 1 row plain, then do 15 rows of 2 plain, purl 2, alternately, for ribbing. At the end of last row increase

1st pattern row-With large needles knit 2d row—Six plain (purl 8, 5 plain) 5 times,

purl 8, 6 plain. 3rd row-Plain knitting, and fourth row

5th row-Six plain, (*) slip 3 onto a spare 5th row—Six plain, (*) silp 3 onto a spare needle, drop them in front of your work, knit 1 plain in the next stitch, but do not take it from the needle, knit 1 on back thread of same stitch, now taking it from the needle (which gives 2 stitches in 1 or 1, extra stitch;) 1 plain, knit the 3 stitches from the spare needle onto the needle again 8 plain, and repeat from (*) to end of row, which should finish with 9 plain.

6th row-Six plain, purl 9 (5 plain, purl 9) 7th row-Plain, and eighth row like sixth

9th row-Nine plain (*) slip 3on to a spare needle and drop them behind your work, 3 plain, knit the 3 taken off on to the needle again, 8 plain, and repeat from(*), ending row with six plain. Repeat sixth, seventh

and eighth rows.

13th row—Six plain, (*) slip 3 on to spare needle, drop them in front of the work, 3 plain, knit the 3 taken off on to the needle again, eight plain and repeat from (*) to end of row, finishing with 9 plain. Repeat from sixth row over and over again, until healt is the braid long. The last row should back is 16 braids long. The last row should be the first purl and knit row of the pat-

Next row-Thirty-four plain and pass them on to a safety pin. Knit and bind the next 23 stitches (for the back of the neck) and on the remaining 34 stitches knit 2 braids for the left shoulder. When they are knitted cast on 39 stitches toward the front, making 73 stitches in all on the needle.

1st row of front—Knit plain. 2d row—Six plain (purl 9, 5 plain) 4 times, puri 9, 2 plain.

On these stitches now carry out the pattern until front is 7 braids long. Finish with the plain knitted row, and at the end of it cast on 14 stitches. The second knit and purl row should be worked as follows: Six plain (puri 9, 5 plain) 5 times, purl 9, 2

Continue to work the pattern until the front is 16 braids long, letting the last row finish at the front. Next row carry out the pattern to within six inches of the underarm seam. Turn there and knit back to first

Continue to work short rows in this way, always letting 4 extra stitches stand toward the under-arm seam. For instance, on the first row there are 6, on the second 10, on the third 14, and so on until 9 stitches re-main in front to be knitted.

Then with steel needles knit 15 rows of 2

plain, purl 2 alternately for ribbing and bind off.

Take the stitches from the safety pin on to the needle again, and on them knit the second shoulder and front exactly like first. being careful, however, to cast on at the proper ends of the needle for the front and under-arm portions, to make the fronts op-

For the sleeves, begin at the top with the

First row p ain, and second row, 1 plain, purl 9, 5 plain, purl 9, 1 plain.

On these stitches carry out the pattern, increasing 1 stitch at the end of each row, until there are 103 stitches on the needle Knit 2 braids plain, then narrow at begin-ning and end of every fourth row until but 70 stitches remain. Knit the pattern once without increasing or decreasing, when the sleeve should be 16 braids long. If it is not, work without widening or narrowing

When the sleeve is 16 braids long begin to widen in the plain stripe between the braids. Widen in the stitch at each end of each plain stripe or every 8th row until the sleeve is long enough. Then narrow in each stripe every other row until sleeve is 72 inches wide. For the cuffs with steel needles 2 plain, purl 2, alternately for three inches and bind off. For the collar with steel needles pick up 124 stitches around the neck, and knit 2 plain, puri 2, alternately till you have three inches. Sew up underarms, sleeves and sleeves in armhole

Face fronts with white ribbon and use hooks and eyes. I will answer questions. Eva M. Niles.

Dutch and Turkish Siris.

Dutch girls have always been special fa-vorites with artist persons in search of the oleturesque, and no wonder, for their general appearance is so quaint that if it were much quainter they would be in a show alongside the fat lady and the other ex-hibits, instead of being free to roam at

The little white bonnets they wear, for instance, are simply bewitching when the face underneath them is a pretty one; and if it has seen considerable wear and tear they help to hide it from the ribald gaze of

These caps seem to be always clean, too. These caps seem to be always clean, too, and that shows how pure they keep the atmosphere over in Hollaud, for any Londoner would be proud to guarantee that the spotlessness of such a headdress, after a good example of the November fog as seen hereabouts, would be considerably changed for the blacker, and altogether would show distinct and obvious signs of having seen

heavy service somewhere.

One noticeable characteristic of Dutch girls is the remarkable pertinacity with which they walk about all day long with

which they walk about all day long with their feet incased in those huge wooden shoes, with seemingly no effort to speak of.

On picking up an example of this footgear, and examining it carefully, the thought that immediately comes into one's mind is: What an admirable missle to throw out of the bedroom window by night at squalling specimens of the feline tribe!

If it chanced to hit a poor unfortunate mouser he would certainly squall no longer. He would be knocked out.

For Jomestic use, too, both in an argument with one's husband and when administering slight but necessary correction to one of the dear children, it would undoubtedly be the right thing in the right place.

But as for wearing such an article—never!

Yet Dutch girls do, and make no sudible complaint.

complaint.

They are very fond of skating are damsels of Holland. In fact, he there plenty of canals in the country, which winter time is comfortably frozen or most, if not all, members of a Dutch fan skate from their early youth—or even fore that, when the nurse drope them.

The little Dutch giris take to the sport like a duck to water, as the saying is; only, of course, they remain upon the surface except on unintentional occasions, when they go exploring through the ice and get an unexpected bath.

But, then, the resulting disaster is entirely their own fault, for no doubt all the squasmish bits are marked off with

the squeamish bits are marked off with noticeboards bearing the Dutch equivalent of "Danger! Thin Ice!" or something like that, which I am far too considerate to set ont here, knowing nobody in the dentist line of business who would benefit thereby. Pronouncing Dutch always affects the

teeth of one unaccustomed to the language, and besides that, between ourselves, I really don't know any Dutch worth men-

Dutch girls have strong constitutions, which is lucky, for it enables them both to withstand the climate and to pack the cheeses of the country without being overcome by hysterical fainting fits or partial annihilation of the respiratory organs.

The principal occupation of pretty Dutch girls is, as I said above, to pose to painting chaps for their Christmas number sketches, though why Dutch subjects should appear in Christmas numbers 12 particular I have

in Christmas numbers in particular 1 have never been able to understand. Turkish girls, now, are as different from

the belies of Holland in appearance as they well can be. Not that they are unpicturesque, for they have a style of their own; but, instead of living a healthy outdoor life most of the time, they seem to prefer to keep right out of sight in the privacy of the

Perhaps this is because when they walk abroad they are obliged to wear those thick, long veils which come right up to their noses, and leave the rest of their charms to the imagination of the beholder.

This must be very irritating to a girl with any pretense to good looks, for although a good deal can be said to an impressionable upg man by means of a pair of eyes, yet generally likes to know rather more out the girl than that before he takes any definite steps, as it were.

How is he to know that she hasn't a

mouth the size of a healthy saucepan, or, perhaps, a nose about the shape of which it would be kinder to say nothing?

Another probable reason why Turkish girls do not go out much is because their husband does not know exactly how many wives he has until the stocktaking is over and he naturally does not like to take a
whole gang of them for a walk, for fear he
shall miss one or two at the Bon Marche.
You see, if he left any behind he would
be part of a widower, so to speak, which

would be very sad.

Turkish girls who have a husband be tween about fifty of them are popularly supposed to live in a harem, and about harems various luscions and but totally misleading details have leaked out from time to time which tend to put people of an inquiring nature under a complete misap-prohension as to the facts of the case.

For instance, the generally accepted idea seems to be that ladies of the harem—one might almost call them harem lilies—are attired in a sort of "living picture" costume

of muslin. lolling on couches, with an attendant to fan the blue bottles away, and alternating sips of sherbet with slabs of that stodgy and in-

igestible sweetmeat misnamed Turkish de-But the reality, I am sorry to say, is, ac-

cording to the latest revelations and news from the front, quite different. and on ordinary days they loll next to nothing. No; they have to perform such rosaic household duties as sewing, cookng, dusting the ornaments on the drawing-

room mantelpiece—and so on.
It is positively shameful! There will oon be no romance left in the world. With regard to personal appearance, selieve Turkish girls run in the direction —shall we say—plumpness? As for their everyday costume, I could describe it, although I am not supposed to know anything about such things—but then, you see this is a family paper, and I have its repu-

ation to consider.—Illustrated Bits.

How to Cook Rice. Physicians and others who have eaten Physicians and others who have eaten rice cooked by a Hindoo, a Chinaman, or a Southern darky, must have remarked the difference between the results obtained by these artists and those of the benighted cooks of the North. We learn from an au-thoratative source that the secret lies in the

following recipe:
The rice should be carefully washed and The rice should be carefully washed and placed in a kettle of boiling water, which should be set on the back of the range over a low fire, where the rice should aimmer slowly until done. Stirring is not only useless, but harmful. If there is any water left, it should be drained off carefully and the rice should then stand in a hot place to come time.

for some time.

Nothing should be added during the cook Nothing should be added during the cooking, no salt, sugar, milk, or butter. If the cooking has been done properly, each grain of rice will stand out by itself, plump, dry, and beautiful. Served very hot at the table the rice should then be reverently treated with cayenne pepper and butter, after which will be revealed to the consumer one of the secrets of the success of the Japanese army.—N. Y. Medical Journal.

A correspondent some time ago furnished the following recipe as a new cure for con-sumption: "Put a dozen whole lemons in cold water and boil until soft (not too soft), sumption: "Put a dozen whole lemons in cold water and boil until soft (not too soft), roll and squeeze until all the juice is extracted, sweeten the juice enough to be palatable, and drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cames pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity, and use five or six a day until better, then begin and use a dozen again. By the time you have used five or six dozen you will begin to gain strength and have an appetite. Of course, as you get better you need not use so many. Follow these directions, and we know you will never regret it if there is any help for you. Only keep it up faithfully. We know of two cases where both the patients were given up by the physicians, and were in the last stages of consumption, yet both were cared by using lemons according to directions we have stated. One lady in particular was bedridden and very low, had tried everything that money could precure, but all in yain, when, to please a friend, she was persuaded to use the min February, and in April she weighed 150 pontile. She is a

fail and useful. Free your hand on the lemon and roll it back and forth briskly on the table to make it squeeze more easily; then press the juice into a bowl or tumbler—never into tin; strain out all the seeds, as they give a bad taste. Remove all the pulp from the peel and bell in water—a pint for a dozen pulps—to extract the seid. A few minutes boiling is enough; then strain the water with the juice of the lemons; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of juice, boil ten minutes, bottle it, and your lemonade is ready. Another way to prepare lemonade is the annexed: Take the rinds off four lemons, pared very thin, three-quarters of a pound of leaf sugar, pour on them one quart of boiling water. Take the juice of the lemons in another vessel, and pour on it one pint of boiling milk; let both remain till the next day. Then mix the whole together, adding half a pint of raisin wine; strain all through a jelly bag until clear. The milk should be removed from the fire and used before the froth rises.—Health. rises. - Health.

Sulphur as a Cure for Diptheria.

Sulphur is one of the most efficacious and simple cures for diptheria. All that is needed is flower of sulphur and a quill, and with these, it is said, one celebrated physician cured every patient without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flower of sulphur into a wineglass of water, and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, the sulphur not readily amalgamating with water. When the sulphur was well mixed the physician gave it as a gargie, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Sulphur kills every specie of fungus in a man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, the swallowing of it is recommended. In extreme cases in which the above specialist had been called in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and, after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then gave the gargle. Sulphur as a Cure for Diptheria

Infantile Dietary. To make prominent a few practical hints the following are mentioned: Don't give sold milk.

Don't use a tube in the nursing bottle Don't allow the bottle or nipple to be as other way than aseptic.

Don't continue to give stuff that does no

Don't fail to sterilize milk early and the Don't forget the necessity of pr

cleanliness and proper clothing.

Don't forget that the infant is a creature of habit and can be taught the proper frequency and amount of food and the time for

flow too freely.

Don't forget that infants are sensitive to

Remember always to nourish.

Domestic Hints. BREAD MUFFINS.

Take four slices of baker's bread, and take as all the crust and lay them in a pan; pour boiling water over them—barely enough to soak them—and cover the pan. When the bread has stood for an hour drain it, and stir until it is a smooth mass; add two tablespoonfuls of sitted flour and half a pint of milk. Beat two oggs and stir them that the mysture gradually. Greace arms muffing ording to the latest revelations and news into the mixture gradually. Grease some muffing and place them on a hot griddle; fill them rings and place them on a hot griddle; fill them and bake brown. Serve hot. Tear the muffins

Boil a cabbage, then drain and chop fine.

Make a white sauce by stirring into three tablespeonfuls of butter two of flour and adding a
cuptul of milk. Season with pepper and salt.

Butter a baking dish, but in a layer of cabbage,
turn some of the sauce over it, a few drops of
lemon juice, and some grated cheese. Fill the
dish in this manner, cover with a layer of cracker
crumbs and drop on bits of butter and a sprinkle
of cayenne. Bake and brown.

PORK MOLL. Take a piece of pickied side perk, fat and lean together, spread with a seasoning of powdered sage and a little popper, roll up tightly, wind a cloth tightly around it and the ac the edges will not curl, boil tender in pienty of water; take from the liquor; when ready to serve remove the cloth and slice. Serve with tomate or current

WHITE HOUSE CAKE. Reat very thoroughly together a cup and a half of sugar, half a cup of butter and the whites of five eggs; then add two-thirds of a cup of milk, a little more than two cups of fine flour and a teaspoontul of almond extract. Whip until light and frothy and bake in a moderate oven.

Mix a stiff batter out of three oups of milk, one of sugar and the necessary amount of flour. Add a yeast cake. Let rise for half a day, the add one cupful of molasses, one supful of currants, a tea-poontul of cinnamon, one of soda, one-half of cloves, and a full cup of melted butter; use sufficient flour to make a stiff batter again, allow it to rise over night and spread with raw ear when baked.

Hists to Housekeepers

Scapbark jelly is the best all round cleansing agent that a woman can keep on hand. It may be prepared by putting a handful of scapbark in a quart of boiling water and letting it cool. It is said that a bead of lettuce may be produced in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours' time in winter by planting the seeds, which have been previously scaked for twenty-four hours in strong brandy. In a box of rich earth, mixed with emethind of alaked time and moistened with warm water.

A thin continue made of three parts land

with warm water.

A thin coating made of three part melted with one part rasin, and applied to and grates, will prevent their rusting.

Jonathan Hutchinson considers the sether most effectual remedy for gotting relirritation and synovial effusion of the gout. A finnel seeked in a saturated to common rait is wrapped around the social covered with clied tilk and a hands kept on over night.

Glass jars are now much used for present

Jastion Dotes.

is that they will be sent to the professional cleaner.

•• A surplice coatume was seen in old pink chiffon cloth. The skirt was plaited and was finished around the bottom with a stitched hem and a narrow-shaped flounce above. The flounce had more the appearance of a circular band simulating a wide tuck. The skirt was also trimmed with several groups of heavy allk braid knots above the flounce. The surplice was outlined with a closely shirred band of dress material, and the guimpe was of transparent cream lace. A lace puff above the elbow and full ruffles of lace trimmed the sleeves.

•• The redingute suit shows in all materials.

A lace past above the elbow and full russes of lace trimmed the sleeves.

•• The redingote suit shows in all materials. Blue is not the most fashionable color this spring; but a blue chiffor tastes gown made with a redingote exirt was very modesh. Both shirt and redingote were side pleated and were since the state of the same state of the tastes, and a smart little bolero formed the waist of the gown.

•• The checks and plaids, especially in mohair are going to be as popular for children as they are for grown-ups. They make charming Russian blouse suits for little girls. One of these straight, simple frocks made for a girl of ten years was plaited from the neck, with a straight band for a collar. In the middle of the waist, quite high up, was a black and searlet embroidered emblem. This and the low-dropped patent leather belt were the only touches of trimming.

•• A bit more elaborate was a blue and white checked Russian suit made exactly like the first one. A very broad Eton, collar, or rather a Puritan collar of white linen, and a white linen belt gave a protty effect. The child wore white stockings and low patent leather shoes.

•• A walking or traveling gown of checked straits writing in dark olive grean, was made.

stockings and low patent leather shoes.

o'o A walking or traveling gown of checked finglish suiting in a dark clive green was made with a plain full skirt, finely platted around the waist, the plaits small, yet laid closely over each other, and stitched to a depth of five inches. The hem was stitched with half a dozen rows of stitching, a fashion observed in a number of new tailor gowns. The redingete was plain and tight fitting, with a full skirt which fell far below the knees. It was fastened only as far as the waist with large, fancy buttons, in a double-breasted effect. There were a shawl collar and draped revers of exquisite embroidery on coarse linen. Shades of green and brown and orange, lightened with pale blue, showed in this embroidery. The sleeves were old-fashioned legor-mutton, with cuffs of the embroidery. The shoulders of the redingote were built out over

the sleeves, giving a very broad-shouldered effect to the gown.

"e For a girl of twelve was a black and white checked voile charmingly made. Shirt and waist e*e For a girl of twelve was a black and white checked voile charmingly made. Shirt and waist were box-pialted and a folded girdle of black taffeta connected the two. The neck was cut square and was outlined with a heavy white lace beading, through which was run a black velvet ribbon. The guimpe of embroidered batiste had a collar of Valenciennes beading run with narrow black velvet ribbon. The voile sleeves were two huge puffs to the elbow, where the lower puff was gathered into a band of the heavy lace strung with velvet ribbon, the loops and ends of which fall over the under sleeves of plain batiste.

**a A salior suit of red and white check, with a strung with velvet ribbon, the loops and ends of which fall over the under sleeves of plain batiste.

***. A sailor suit of red and white check, with a red embroidered dot, had the usual kilted akirt and loose blouse, the blouse in this case being open to the waist line, and laced across with a slik cord. The big sailor collar was trimmed with rows of white braid and tied with a big red surah sailor tie. There were two guimpes with this suit, one of fine white fianuel with a red anchor embroidered on the front; the other of hankeronief linen with the anchor embroidered in white. The gnimpes extended to the waist line on account of the open front of the blouse.

**a It is quite the thing to wear matching collars and beits. A fashionalle haberdasher is showing a very great variety of stocks and beits to wear with shirtwaists and shirtwaist suits. With white suits nothing could be better than white linen, plain or embroidered. These are exquisitely made and, although anything but cheap, are so trim and stylish that they make the gown fine and well justify the price paid for them. A novelty in these stock and beit sets comes in all colors as well as white. The material is a fine slik braid in a loose basket weave. The beit is wide at the back and is meant to crush. The fastening is a round buckle in brass or gui metal. The neckpiece is not a stock at all, accurately speaking, but a four-in-hand tie to wear with a linen collar.—N. Y. Evening Post,

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Bus

When man begins to live the life of the Soring passed on to the path of Holiners, he live search while remaining on earth."

There are great possibilities of happiness a life outside one's own personal drama, and se who would live in the nobler atmosphere must realise this potent truth both theoretically and experimentally. One person will offer his assurances that he could be happy sere he rich: He holds an unafterable consistion that in possessions lies the key to all felicity. The larger the possessions the treater the happiness, he believes, and persons only experimental trial would consiste him of its fallacy. For it is no recrebing to assert that "A man's life consist-th not in the number of things that he essesseth." As a matter of fact these things " are upt to so dacumber and reight his life with undesirable burdens as a prove wholly inimical to happiness.

"Things are in the matter."

aveloped in his own shadow. The colon of loveliness—how exquisitely it uggested in Sir Edwin Arnold's lines:

this, alone, is a condition of such spiritual poise and peace as to well deserve the name of happiness. Then, as Emerson tells us, love asks nothing. Demand is not love, nor can it inspire love, nor friendship, nor affec-tion or sympathy in any form.

Asks neight his brother cannot give;
Asks neight his brother cannot give;
Asks neight his aid events:
Love calls not to his aid events:
He to his wants can well suffee;
Asks not of others soft consents,
Nor kind occasions without eyes,
Nor kind to even hold or well. Nor kind occasions without eyes,
Nor had occasions without eyes,
Nor plots to ope a bolt or gate,
Nor beeds Condition's iron walls,—
Where he goes, goes before him Fate,
Whom he uniteth God installs.
Instant and perfect his access
To the dear object of his thought,
Though foes and land and seas betwee
Himself and his love intervene."

portunities for service quite aside from the mere meeting of any physical needs. Sympathetic demand and response constitute the deepest needs of life. The accidental and incidental contacts of every day existence offer a field as wide as all the qualities of any individual contact. ence offer a field as wide as all the qualities of any individual can meet. One's own personal drama need not obscure his entire vision. Let it go. Let it take its chances in the wider, universal world. Let one live more largely than unto self. Let him study daily the life of Jesus, the Christ, as recorded in the New Testament, and live his life with that divine ideal ever in mind. However infinitely beyond human attain However infinitely beyond human attain ment, that Life is the one ideal to be fol-lowed by all humanity. And it is forever true that just in proportion as one may approach following that Life; just in proportion as he schieves the exaltation of living in the divine spirit, he "lives in heaven while remaining on earth." It is, indeed, one's absolute duty—as well as privilege—to "live in heaven while remaining on earth." It is possible for each and all, and the realization of this possibility offers exaltation and joy indescribable.

The Richmond, Washington.

The Sounterer. How sarcastic the members of the better part of creation can be to each other when

part of creation can be to each other when occasion serves.

I was at a reception the other afternoon when two ladies entered upon the discussion of that perilous subject, feminine age, in the course of their conversation. They agreed perfectly about the number of years the other women guests had lived, but they were not so much in harmony when they came to talk of their own periods of existance.

"I think you are about my age," said one

"Oh, no indeed," was the reply, "I am "Not at all, not at all," returned the other with some asperity. "How do you prove that?"

"Well," was the ready answer, "from the fact that you were present at my mother's wedding and I was not."

The ladies were opportunely separated by the crush just then. Shortly afterwards in the same place I overheard this dialogue:

"I haven't seen you at the Benevolen Whist Club recently." True. I have got tired of playing cards with stout parvenu dowagers with fingers

In the old times people who thought they were pious would go to the Boston Museum to see a play though they would not go to a playhouse that bore the name of a theatre. playhouse that bore the name of a theatre. This was probably why the theatrical place of amusement on Howard street was e-lied the Howard Atheneum, and why we had the Beach-street Museum, which did not contain a single curiosity or a solitary portrait or statue. This reminds me of a friend of mine whom I met the other day and invited to go and see "Lady Tearle" at the Hollis.

"I person attend dramatic reserves."

"I never attend dramatic repres-tions," he said with a severe frown. " But don't you go to any place of amuse ment," I asked.

"Oh, yes," was his response I always go to the circus. I like to see the fairies on And yet he never sat in the front row theatre with the men who res Uncle Ned.

In some minds there is a vast different weedle-dee and tweedle-dum

notes and Queries. THE FORTY-YEAR LIMIT. "Karl": Di

THE FORTY-YEAR LIMIT. "Karl": Dr. Oslor seems to be far afield in his ideas respecting the years of man's creative power. For instance: Johann Kepler was fifty-nine years old when he gave to the werld his discovery of the law of the distance of the planets from the sun. Francis Bacon was fifty-nine years old when he published his "Novum Organum." Peirre Gassendi was fifty-disty years old when he published his atomic theory. Utto von Guericke was forty-eight years old when he lavested the air ump. Johann Rudolph von Glanber was fifty-fav years old when he discovered sodium sulphate (Glanber salt). Sir Issac Newton was ferty-four years old when he published the law of gravitation. Getthried Wilhelm Leibnitz was fifty-feur

ARMOR FLATZ.—"N. M. T.": Rotwithstanding the go-called armor trust and the alleged wide of a protective tarin, it is interesting to carn that the United States pays less for its street plate than any other nation. While France pays \$72 a ton for special plates and \$589.12 for seri-faced armor plate of the heaviest kind, and Germany pays from \$22 to \$547 a ton, and Japan and Italy still more, the United States, by the recember of the Bethlebom and Carnegie plants are seen beld of the Bethlebom and Carnegie plants are seen to be a seen plate at \$454, a sum which also includes the royalties paid for the Krupp process. An even lower bid was made by the Mid-alter can supply the armor in quantities such as may be required and as promptly as may be required as a second as a second and a second as a second and a second as a second as

THE NEW ALLOY.- "S. R.": It is called

necessary.

THE NEW ALLOY.—'S. R.": It is called invar, and consists of steel mixed with about thirty-six per cent. of nickel, which is practically invariable in volume with ordinary changes of temperature, has recently been adopted by Swiss watchmakers for making balances. In the majority of their best timepieces. The compensation for temperature thus obtained is superior to any hitherto known. For many years watchmakers have struggled with an outstanding trouble in the best compansated chronometers, known as "Dent's error," due principally to the non-linear variation of the classicity of the steel of the hair spring. By the use of invar Dent's error may be practically climinated.

THE PREEDOM OF THE CITY.—"D.": The custom of conferring on a distinguished visitor the privileges connected with municipal citizenship is prevalent both in a merican and Europe will be privileges connected with municipal citizenship is prevalent both in a merican and Europe will be public magistrates. The practice of conferring than an expression of esteem on the part of the public magistrates. The practice of conferring the freedom of the city, according to the New York Tribune, may be traced back to media vail times, when cities partook almost entirely of the nature of private corporations, admission to which was hampered by many restrictions. The most usual way of obtaining the privileges of citizenship at that time was by a long term of apprenticeship to one of the recognized of apprenticeship to one of the recognized of master workmen. But in cases where great wealth, or renowned citizenship made a man a desirable accession to the list of burghers (citizens) the magistrates of the more important cities and towns of the United Kingdom dispensed with so cumbersome a process, and by a special vote admitted such persons, whether

cottizens) the magistrates of the more important cities and towns of the United Kingdom dispensed with so cumbersome a process, and by a special vote admitted such persons, whether residents or strangers, to the position of honorary burgesees (citizens.) This is what is popularly known as "presenting the ifreedom of the city." The names of such honorary citizens or burgesees are entered upon the burgess list or register of municipal electors, but they are not entitled, when non-residents, or not engaged in business in the particular city or town, to exercise the municipal franchise or to be admitted to membership in the governing bodies.

THE INVENTORS OF SUGAR.—"Gilbert": If you search the Bible through, from the first word in Genesis to the last word in the Revelations, you cannot find the word "sugar." There is no sugar in the Bible. It is not there because the ancient Jews did not know sugar. They used honey instead. It was in honey Rachel and David's mother preserved their fruits—with honey that Jezebel and Esther and Martha mixed their daintlest pastry. It is said to be one of Alexander the Great's generals who first brought sugar from India to Greece, and that would be fully three hundred years before the Christian era. In Galen's time, however, about 180 years after Christ, the Western nations had heard of sugar only as a rare medicine. But, a while ago, it was stated in a German contemporary that the Chinese can be proved to have manufactured and need cane sugar for more white ago, it was stated in a German contemporary that the Chinese can be proved to have manufactured and used cane sugar for more than three thousand years. In which case, the Chinese were the inventors of sugar as of printing, the mariner's compass, and probably gun

An Unrivated City of Pleasure.

As Unrivated City of Pleasure.

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Atlantic City is the mecca to which Northern ors hie themselves for the spring vacation and the most widely known and popular route from New York to Atlantic City is the Central Railroad of New Jersey. There is double daily service between New York and Atlantic City via this line and the running time is but three hours. Trains are vestibuled and the Pulimans are Buffet equipped. If you want a folder send this notice with your address to C. M. Burt, G. P. A. New Jersey Central, Central Bidg., New York City.



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SCHULTHEIS BROS., Lima, O.

poetry.

THE SCULPTOR He from the quarry takes the form, And fashlors it with subtle skill, Fill into substance ever fair, It grows obedient to his will.

Perhaps it is an angel's face,
Caught from the Unseen Land on high,
He gives its body wings of grace,
That seem to travel through the sky.
J. M. B. WRIGHT.

AGGRESSION.

What time I led a bachelor life, Exempt from carking care and strife, I had the wardrobe all. I nau the wardrobe all.
Within its precincts ample spaced
The books were with my garments graced,
Hung ready for my call.

took a wife, and I agreed,
Though 'twas not written in the screed
That joined us two as one.
That she might have an even half
To store her varied female chaff—
And thought the thing was done.

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ON.

NE IX

he took the half and stored the stuff, sweet heaven knows she had enough Of waists and skirts and such; But then began the Russian wise To slow extend her boundaries, I thought, a deal too much.

in vain I strove! By day and night, As stubborn as a Mescovite.
She pressed on my frontier;
Until one morn quite boldly she
Annexed in its entirety
The space I held so dear.

And now where once we hung my things:
Her large assortment gayly clings,
And naught to change can awe her.
And I, in need of some attire,
Kneel down and search while I perspire

The bottom bureau drawer.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MEMORY.

As a perfume doth remain In the folds where it hath lain, So the thought of you, remaining
Deeply folded in my brain,
Will not leave me; all things leave me;

Other thoughts may came and go, Other moments I may know
That shall waft me, in their going,
As a breath blown to and fro, Fragrant memories; fragrant memories Come and go.

Only thoughts of you remain
In my heart where they have lain,
Perfumed thoughts of you, remaining,
A hid sweetness in my brain. Others leave me; all things leave me;
You remain. —Arthur Symons.

MINISTRIES.

The memory of a kindly word For long gone by: The fragrance of a fading flower

Sent lovingly;
The gleaming of a sudden smile
Or sudden tear;
The warmer pressure of the hand, The tone of cheer;
The hush that means, "I cannot speak
But I have heard";

The note that only bears a verse From God's own Word— Such tiny things we hardly count
As ministry,
The givers deeming they have shown

Scant sympathy;
But when the heart is overwrought, Oh, who can tell The power of such tiny things To make it well.

-Amos R. Wells.

THE CRAZY QUILT.

For olden fashions A lance we tilt, And pause to honor The crazy quilt.

So primly sprigged Shows Grampa courted The trimly rigged.

That plece of gingham Of when Roses

Ah, sweet the slumb Beneath its fold. And sweet the dreamings From days of old.

So here is praising The bygone reign, When quilts were crazy And lives were sane. -McLandburgh Wilson, in N. Y. Sun.

THE TYBANT. Snow cloaks the land; ice locks the river; The crows wing silent down the flaw; The pine boughs creak and writhe and shiver; In vain for some glad sign one hearkens;

Dawn breaks and sombre evening darkens With a dumb sense of awe. But list! catch ye no breathing omen, No soft and subtle waft of sound Marking the march of winter's foem No stealthy footfalls o'er the groun Soon the white tyrant (speed the hour!)

Will be a king bereft of power, Unhonored and discrowned! -Clinton Scollard.

Brilliants.

Fate slew him, but he did not drop; She felled—he did not fall— Impaled him on her fiercest stakes— He neutralized them all.

She stung him, sapped his firm advance, She stung him, sapped and allowed but, when her worst was done,
And he, unmoved, regarded her,
Acknowledged him a man.
—Emily Dickinson.

Today no selfish hope shall rest Within the region of my breast, Today no wave of wrath shall roll

He prayeth best who loveth best

All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.
—Samuel Taylor Coloridge. In the cool hall, with haggard eyes,
The Roman noble lay;
He drove abroad in furious guise
Along the Applan Way.
He made a feast, drark fast and flerce,
And crowned his hair with flowers—
No easier nor no quicker passed
The impracticable hours.
—Matthew Arnold.

hou who didst hang upon a barren tree, Though I till now be barren, now at length,

Lord, give me strength o bring forth fruit to Thee.

Phou Rose of Sharon, Cedar of broad roots, line of sweet fruits.

Thou Lily of the Vale with fadriess leaf,

Of thousands Chief, Feed thou my feeble sho

the name for thy pain, theu wouldst eall it sin.
What dost thou need, then, but Ohrist the Son of God, the Heart of God, the £ave of God?—

Miscellaneous.

His Frenk Opinion.

"Turn around," requested the young man, settling his eye glasses a little more firmly on his nose. "No, I mean to one side. "I wan't to get the profile. I'men. Now, thee me again Close your eyes. How east I exercise my judgment calmiy when you are looking at me?"

"I don't see what that has to do with it," said the girl, "but I'm sure I don't want to look at you. There! Will that do?"

"Open them, quick!" said the young man, hastily. "Heavens! You had a narrow escape then."

then."

"From what?" asked the girl, innocently.

"If you had taken a step (orward you might have walked into the table and smashed something."

"Oh!"

"I think, perhaps, it will do if you just fix your eyes on the bookcase. I don't want to be tempted beyond my strength. Your ohin up a triffe, please."

please."
"You're looking at the 'nat at all," said the girl. "You're looking at me."
"Btrange!" said the young man, musingly. "I believe I was But on the other hand, you were looking at me instead of at the bookease."
"Well, hurry, then; I don't want to stand here on exhibition all day. Do you like it or don't

on exhibition all day. Do you like it or don't you?"

"You really want my opinion?"

"Do you suppose I've been standing here posing for ten minutes for anything else?"

"I don't know. I wasn't sure. I mean, of course, that I wasn't sure that you attached a particular value to my opinion."

"Make your mind easy. I really want your opinion. I'm not above getting hints from everybody. Mr. Canlow thinks it's perfectly stunning—the most becoming thing he over saw me wear."

"Not what?"

"Above getting hints from anybody. So he's been here, has he?"

"He happened to call—yes."

"And you got out your millinery to show

"Don't be absurd and don't look at me so savagely. I had it on when he came, showing it to mother."

"He called to see your mother, I suppose?".

"No, I think he called to see me."

"Oh!"
"But mother took it for granted that he came to see her, for she stayed and visited with him. Perhaps it was because I winked at her."
"Bless her dear heart," said the young man, fervently. "She's a jewel."
"Well, what do you think of it?"
"See here, I don't want to decide on a thing like that too hastily. What do you think of it yourself?"

like that too hastily. What do you think of it yourself?"

"I'm not going to help you a bit. You seem to have a mind of your own about some things."

"As much as you'll allow me to have."

"Nonsense! I don't think I have a particle of influence over you in any way."

"I like that. Who made me give up smoking. I'd like to know, and who induced me to sit out a symphony concert?"

"You said you enjoyed it beyond anything."

"So I did. My pipes were the one solace I had on earth before I met you. Enjoyment is too mild a name for it."

mild a name for it."
"I mean the concert."
"Well, enjoyment isn't too mild a name for

that."
"I'm disappointed in you," said the girl, in a changed tone. "I really did believe you liked it." "I d'd. Truly I did," decisred the young man, hastily. "I don't know when I've liked anything more. It was the first time I had ever sat next to you every minute of an entire evening. You see, that took my attention off the concert it-

solf."

"I dare say. But what about the hat?"

"It's quite a hat, allright."

"That's what it was represented to be."

"Ye-es. Couldn't be any mistake about it, could there? Of course, it hasn't a crown, but then it has a decided brim to it, and they don't put feathers on a muff, do they? Well, as to that hat—. Turn around full face once more."

"I've turned around until I'm tired."

"You say Canlow liked it."

"Immensely!"

"Well, I don't."

The girl removed the hatpins with an offended air and then took off the hat and laid it on the table.

table.

"There!" said the young man, triumphantly.

"You see for yourself. Canlow's an ass—an idiot. He couldn't discriminate, that's all. Now, when you first put that thing on and turned to me it made me fairly giddy. But I wasn't going to let my enthusiasm run away with my judgment.
"Well, you don't think it becomes me?"

"Well, you don't think it becomes me?"

"Not a particle," said the young man, coolly.
"Just,look at it there. Did you ever see a more lopsided, idiotic, futile nightmare? Become you! No, but you become it, all right! There on the table it's all that f said it was, but.—. Here, let me put it on again. Now it's a dream of elegance and beauty. It is and it isn't. Considered as a part of your toilet and attached to you it's seven-times winner. The charm that radiates from you transforms and transfigures it. It would make my derby look sweet and cequettish it you nut it on. But as a hat! Well. I. secont to

"Oh, bother!" said the girl.

"Keep it on," said the young man. "I've 'got the tickets right in my pocket and a cab outside." -Chicago News.

Poutb's Department.

A PENNY A DAY.

"See-saw, Margery Daw,
Johnny shall have a new master;
He shall have but a penny a day,
Because he can't work any faster."

"Mother dear," cried little John,
"I'd rather not have any
If I must slave the whole day long
For but a single penny." Said my mother unto me, Standing small beside her knee: "Honest work wins honest pay

Standing small beside her knee:
"Honest work wins honest pay
In the market any day.
Stick to what thou find'st to do;
Dig until the work be through.
Of thine carnings save a penny;
Mite by mite doth make a many.
Penny lying on the shelf
Whistles penny to itself;
Rach the other doth invest
With a growing interest.
Honest work is never slaving;
Don't despise the smallest saving.
Johnny, in my life I've learned
A penny saved is a penny earned.
Save thy pennies one by one;
Soon the dollar will be done.
Lay thy dollar on the shelf;
Fortune follows of itself.
Wouldst be rich? Be this thy way:
Lay a penny by each day."
Said my mother unto me,
Standing small beside her knee:
"Be thy saving great or small,
Add it to thy capital,
Soon thou'lt find the saying true:
'Honest saving works for you.'
Day and night, while thon does sleep,
All the pennies are begun.
Wouldst be rich? Then here's the way

great fortunes are begun. widst be rich? Then here's the way: y a penny by each day."

—John Bennett in St. Nichola

were obtained by the unsportsmanlike method of poisoning carcases and leaving them for the lions to deveur.

Cattle, which have no less than four stomachs, are hopelessly poisoned if once they have swallowed a dose, whether in a toxic plant or otherwise. It is this curious arrangement of their interiors which makes it such a difficult matter to give eattle medicine at all.

In common with human beings, animals seem to be affected by poison in certain forms when in a particular condition of health. At other times they can eat the some plant or shrub with impunity. In certain states of health a man can eat pork, lobsters, cockies, scallops and some other somewhat risky foods without had effects. At other times the same edibles would produce on him the effect of ptomaine poisoning. Two persons may eat of the same food at the same time and while one is perfectly well afterward the other may become violently ill.

The curious cases of yew poisoning among cattle or horses seem to be somewhat analagous. They will sometimes browse on shoots of yew and take no harm whatever. At other times they are obviously made very ill or die from eating the leaves. They have even been found dead with the yew fresh and undigested in their stomachs.

Where poisonqus plants are present in any great numbers in herbare it seems quite impos-

or the downer. George was unable to sustain his part in class, looking over another boy's book being against the law of Miss Bristol's room. The idea of complaint had not estered his head. He suffered dumbly, more in wooder than in anger.

On this particular morning, the twenty-Bret of February, "Bobby "lay in wait for his victim. "Yah! "he yelled, seising the bag. "What'll you do without this, kid?"

It was a bitter drop in George Washington Jones' cup that he was called "kid."

"You lemme 'lone," he protested, futilely.

But "Bobby "had already elinohed the bag.
"Robert Gray," said the teneher's voice, "what are you doing with George's bag? Give it back to him. You will have to stay in if you tease him. I have told you that before."

"Bobby" gave back the bag. He shook his fist at George Washington Jones.
"Jet' you wight!" he threatened.

At that moment Miss Bristol's attention was claimed by the mother of one of her pupils, who had come to point out certain errors, as she conceived them, of Miss Bristol's system of government.

The diversion gave "Bobby" his chance.

She recounted the story of the are, the years the story of the are, the years, the boy here. Washington Jose littened treathlessly.

And then came-forest.
"Before you can go out, "Bebby," added lifes ristel, " I want you to tell me why you had corgo's innebeon lag?"
"He gave it to me to beid," lied "Bebby,"

He penetrated his words with shakes and sinps and pinests.

"I-civilen't tell a lie after." George was mastle to finish. He was quivering with pain and fear and unavailing rage.

'Y Ah! Stuff!" was "Booby's" reply, as he set George forcibly on the ground. "I'll teach you to tell ine that!"

"You'll let him alone," said the voice of "Jim" Short in his car. "I guess he's about right, that kid. And if you want to fight with him, take me first!"

'One minute later, George and "Jim" having swabged luncheous, were the centre of an amicably feeling throng. "Jim" was the strongest in the class—and the mileonium is not yet. One is hoarest to it, though, when Hight, sturdy, vallant and cleven years old, protects Right, weak, a little timid and only eight years, seven months, a week and a couple of days!—Frances Harmer, in New York Tribune.

Columbus.

Columbus.

A school teacher was trying to impress upon his pupil's mind that Columbus discovered America in 1622, so he said, "Now, John, to make you remember the date when Columbus discovered America, I will make it in a rhyme so you won't forget it; 'Columbus sailed the ocean blue in 1625.' Now, can you remember that, John?"

"Yes, str," replied John.

The next morning when he came to school his teacher said, "John, when 'did Columbus discover America?"

"Columbus sailed the dark blue sea in 1425."

Historical.

Sticker was not a street of the same food at the same in the same street was a stre

ceived them, of Miss Bristol's system of government.

The diversion gave "Bobby" his chance. Staying in on that particular day, when he had special preparations to make for the coming holiday, was as wormwood to his soul. He clutched George's shoulder. "Looky here!" He spoke breathlessly. "When she asts ye what I was doing wite yer bag, ye say, 'I give it to him to hold. 'Bee? If ye don't say that, ye'll be a sneak, see! An' I'll smash yer head—see?"

Several boys had gathered around the two. To this audience "Bobby" rapidly and succincity explained the situation.

George Washington Jones felt terribly small and helpless before them. He could have oursed him so well at home that he was the youngest in the class. What bitterness had not necessmented his promotion to that uneasy emineuce?

"You jee' say it, kid," said "Jim "Short, the least malicious of the class, " and you shall come with us, record, an' have a dandy time;"

A wonderful vista of happiness spened before the mental gaze of George Washington Jones. His mother having so far paid no attention to the exact sciences (bounded by the ten times table) than to othics, he failed to preceive the moral side of the situation.

"I'll say it," declared George Washington jone.

"I'll say it," declared George Washington and provided in Mealia, and and the estimation as the set situation.

"I'll say it," declared George Washington jone.

a species of wild potato which grows where there is pleaty of moesture, while the ordinary potato slees better in dry soil. The plant is a native of Urugany, and the species which M. Labergarle is cultivating is known as the Solowan Commetant, and will yield more than ninety thousands pounds an acre on ground, which suits it.

—The make has one great protection against audinants. He appears to be always awoke and on his guard. This is explained by the fact that the eyes of makes never close. Night and day, sleeping and waking, alive or dend, they are always wide open. A snake's eyes are not protected with lide, but with a strong scale. This is as clear as glass, and, of course, affords not the least impediment to sight.

—England has just built the biggest troop ship in the world. It is called the Dufferin, and is as feet long.

—The Krupp Company at Easen, Germany, is making field guns of paper now, and it is said that they are about half the weight of the atent guns, and are nearly as powerful, and have nearly the same length of life.

—It is said that over \$1,000,000 worth of diamonds are stolen from the diamond mines in South Africa every year.

Gems of Thought.

.....We shall be made truly wise if we be made content,—content, too, not only with what we can understand, but content with what we do not understand, the habit of mind which theologians call, and rightly, faith in God.—Kingaley.

.....We see what we are in the light of his perfection. We were tolerably contented with our character once, but when Christ comes we are never that again. Like the sheep that look clean enough among the summer grass, but against the background of the virgin anow look foul; so you and I never know how vile we are until the hackground of our life is Christ.—G. H. Morrison "Hast thou an enemy? Make him thy friend. So hast thou gained a double conquest, for thou hast conquered both thyself and him."

..... The true sign of forgiveness is not some mysterious signal waved from the sky; not some obscure emotion hunted out in your heart; not some stray text culled out of your Bible; cortainly not some word of mortal priest telling you that your satisfaction is complete. The soul full of responsive love to Christ, and ready, longing, hungry to serve Him, is its own sign of forgiveness.—Love gives us selfcontrol. From this consciousness we control our dispositions, our thoughts and our environment. Love teaches us; love governs and directs us. The love power guides our lives. Light shows me what I am. Love teaches me to go out and help my fellowmen.—Mrs. A. B. Small, in Fulfilment.

.......Cultivate the thankful spirit! It will be to these a negretical feast. There is, or each to be.

men.—Mrs. A. B. Small, in Fulfilment.
..... Quitivate the thankful spirit! It will be to thee a perpetual feast. There is, or ought to be, with us, no such thing as small mercles: all are great, but use the least are undeserved. Indeed, a really thankful heart will extract motive for gratitude from everything, making the most even of scanty bleesings.—J. B. MacDuff.
..... The day returns, and brings us the petty round of irritating concerns and daties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonered, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep.—R. L. Stevenson

can you expect?" retorted to officer. "They was treated to be officer. "They was shed the fuse, and held it out to the marshal, who stood with his hands behind him a waiting the result. If the shell had burst both men would have been blown to pieces. But the fuse went out, and the marshal remarked simply: "You are quite right."

—In January, 1770, according to Haswell's Reminiscences, some British soldiers maved down a liberty pole which the "Liberty Boys" had erected in New York in celebration of the repeal of the Stamp Act. This action involved frequent and almost daily conflicts between the "Boys" and the soldiers; and in a conflict soon after the soldiers were were werested; and the affair was from that time knewn as the battle of Golden Hill, where was abed the Bret blood of the Revolution that followed. This was two months earlier than the "Boston Massacre," and more than five years before the Lexington afair. Golden Hill was the ligh ground between the long of golden than the "Boston Massacre," and more than five years before the Lexington afair. Golden Hill was the ligh ground between the risk. The masticer was discussed by the other to take an interest in the ventures so as to lessen the risk. The masticer was discussed by the other that he was about to ship a cargo of goods to Mediterramean ports. "He got the other that he was about to ship a cargo of goods to Mediterramean ports. "He got the other to take an interest in the ventures so as to lessen the risk. The masticer was discussed by the other merchants who gathered at Lloyd's, and the eusten of dividing the risks soon became

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Tired Nerves. *



Core of the Form Horse.

Upon going to the barn in the morning I give the horses hay the first thing. I don't like the usual practice of giving them their grain the first thing in the morning, for when the days are long and we go to the barn at four in the morning or a little later, it is too early to feed the grain, and it would be too long before the next feed. Then, too, it would be giving them a chance to take the grain on an empty stomach, which should be avoided, and a chance given to eat hay for a while at first.

legislation as this year, and it has had its effect and has come nearer to forcing legislation than ever before. Continued and aggressive publicity and discussion, keeping up a strong running fight now that the subject is hot, will put Congress in such a position that there will be only one possible thing to do—enact such a law.

In urging the enactment of the insect by the President, Senator Kean of New Jersey had an amazing letter read from a man who proposed to some other men that if they would put up the money he would agree to spread the cotton boll weevil throughout every continued and aggressive publicity and discussion, keeping up a strong running fight now that the subject is hot, will put Congress in such a grain to describe a later.

In urging the enactment of the insect by the President, Senator Kean of New Jersey had an amazing letter read from a man who proposed to some other men that if they would put up the money he would agree to spread the cotton boll weevil

After the hay is given I clean the stables have plenty of time to eat while I am esting, and after breakfast if they are wanted for work they are harnessed and watered.

If there is no work for them they are watered and turned out, if favorable, but if the weather is bad or the ground is soft they have to stay in the barn. If at work they have to stay in the barn. If at work they are watered when brought in at noon and their shoulders washed in cold water the first part of the working season, or at any time that they sweat much. Then the collars are taken off at noon and hung where they will dry. I always use canvas

I used to think the proper way to feed to dinner, then feed the grain after I had my dinner, but that got to be an out-of-date way, as I did not always want to go to the barn as soon as I had finished my dinner, so I now give them their grain before I go to dinner. When they are taken out after dinner they are watered again.

At night they are watered when brought in unharnessed and their shoulders washed; then they are given hay and curried, for often a horse is brought in dry and in a little while will be damp and in no condi-

tion to curry. In hot weather if they sweat a good deal they are washed all over at night, and dur-ing June and July they are washed once or twice a week whether they sweat or not. When a horse is well washed and cleaned up he eats well, lies down and rests well and next morning comes out in first class condition for work. At night I cat supper as soon as the horses are cared for, then the first thing after supper they are given their grain. This applies to the working season. -Cyrus Greene.

The Useful Clydesdales.

The representatives of this breed of Scotch draft horses are usually bay, brown, black or chestnut in color, with white markings. In conformation, the leading characteristics sought are the possession of weight with quality and action. While the adherents of the breed recognize the value of weight, yet they always associate with it quality of structure with superior mechanical action, and in judging a class of horses of this breed these features should have equal prominence. The head in the

ders must be sloping so as to permit a free and long stride in the walk and trot; the arm must necessarily be full muscled, legs fluted and flat with a fine feather spring-fluted and flat with a fine feather spring-gling the woodlet, which is or ought to be ing from the edge. The pasterns, which have received much attention in the formation of this breed, should be decidedly sloping, the hoof head or top of the forest and the students are to be given practical work in the woods as well as lectures in the class room.

There are at present approximately three should be large, and no amount of fine feather or excellence of pastern should be allowed to overbalance the necessity of a good sized foot, correctly shaped and of splendid wearing texture. The back should be short, and though seemingly low from the extra style secured by high carriage of head, should never be weak, which is prevented by shortness in this part, and with an easy rising and full coupled loin running smoothly into a strong croup. The quarters should be well muscled, and the hind legs in addition to having every evidence of quality should be properly set, meaning thereby that they stand close and the parts have correct proportion in relation to each other.

In no case should style be allowed to sup-In no case should style be allowed to sup-plant essential draught qualities, as it would be a fault of judgment to permit high car-riage and flashy action to attain prominence over a deep middle, strong coupling in asso-ciation with properly set limbs, as the source of Clydesdale popularity is the de-gree to which they combine the many essen-tials of a draught horse with activity.— John A. Crafg.

Notes from Washington. D. C. Attorney-General Moody, in an opinion received by the Secretary of the Treasury, March 3, holds in effect that the diawback on the export of flour made from imported wheat should be computed according to the relative values of the flour and other produced to the flour and other pro

ucts at the time and place of manufacture. It is also held that where only a part of the products made from imported wheat are exported it is proper to determine the pro-portionate value of the same for drawback purposes without allowing anything for the increased price such part would bring in the domestic markets because of the privi-lege of exportation with right of drawback.

A'ter causing some of the Washington legislators considerable worry the purefood bill was rather decently consigned to the morgue. Decently in appearance, because a number of speeches were made showing that it was not the proper kind of a bill. Its opponents, of course, were in most cases ardently in favor of the pure-food proposalien, but careful examination on stilen, but careful examina proposition, but careful examination their part had showed them that the pe ing measure was not properly constructed Senator Heyburn, the chairman of the com Senator Heyburn, the chairman of the committee has, however, made an aggressive fight and succeeded in getting on record those opposed to it, which is more than has yet been accomplished in the Senate. The pure-food measure has always been one of those bills which it has been necessary to fight under cover—no one dare get up and say "I am opposed to pure good and believe that adulterators should be allowed to continue poisoning people"—nevertheless it has been most successfully fought, Congress after Congress. Its opponents have always expressed themselves as most heartily in favor of the purefood idea, but the pending bill has always been very dejective and dangerous legislation, which would destroy industries. There has never been such a strong and country wide sentiment in favor of this

In urging the enactment of the inecepest quarantine law specially recommended by the President, Senator Kean of New Jersey had an amazing letter read from a man who proposed to some other men that if they would put up the money he would agree to spread the cotton boll weevil throughout every cotton-producing county in Texas, and thus ruin the crop and make fortunes on the stock market. No excuss was offered in the letter for perpetrating such an outrage upon the farmers, except After the hay is given I clean the stables and curry the horses. All my horses and colts are stabled from the first of October till the first of June, and all are curried every morning, though not more than a moment's time may be spent on some of them. After currying the harness is looked over, but never put on the horse till after breakfast, or until they are wanted for work. The last thing before going to breakfast I give the horses their grain. They have nightly of time to eat while I am eatbut the letter was evidently written in good faith, and the Secretary of Agriculture, us ful as his department is, does no work toda which is more important than the checking of such schemes.

Congress enacted no railroad rate legisl tion, which, after all, is not very surprising considering the real scope of the question and its newness. The interstate commerce committee of the Senate was authorized, however, to continue hearings and considhowever, to continue hearings and considerations during the recess. There was also some hope expressed by Senators that the President would call an extra session to take up the subject this spring. There is absolutely no question but that railroad rate legislation is coming.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Likes the Manure Spreader.

They are the best things in the world for top dressing. They spread better than any hand spreading in the world. They knock the lumps all out and spread evenly and regularly. A machine and a pair of horses will do as much in a day as three men and three teams, hand spreading. It is hard on the man who does the loading as he is loading most of the time while the time, but by this method the work is accomolished in a short time, instead of requiring he labor of the whole farm force for many days at a busy season of the year. A spreader will pay for itself in a few years.

The manure spreaders that are now put on the market are far superior to the makes of a few years ago. In those, as I found in the breakages in my own machine, which was a good deal of the time on the way to the factory and back again, the castings were too light for the heavy strain put upon them, and they were constantly breaking. But now they are heavier, and this with other improvements make it a machine which if well handled and well taken care which if well handled and well taken care of can be used to advantage on any farm where much hay is raised. I am not sure that it can be used to advantage on plowed land. I do not use it that way. The dirt on soft soil is likely to clog the machine, the wear and tear on the machine is greater and the load for a pair of horses is heavy.

—A. R. Hobbs, Pelham, N. H.

horses of this breed these restures should have equal prominence. The head in the typical Clydesdale, though semetimes out of proportion to the other parts, is usually possessed of intelligent features.

To secure the action desired, the shoulders must be sloping so as to permit a free the students there are to be taught such the students there are to be taught such than the students there are to be taught such than the students of the art and science of features.

woods as well as lectures in the class room.

There are at present approximately three millions of acres of woodlands in the Commonwealth or sixty per cent. of its total area. The greater part of these woodlands is in private holdings and will always remain so. It is believed that the wealth of the State can be greatly increased if these owners can be induced to practice improved forestry methods. The State forester is therefore given a considerable part of his time to talks and lectures before farmer's clubs, granges and kindred organizations.

The State forester and his assistance to the owners of woodlands. The terms upon which such work is done are set forth in Circular, No. 1, of the forester's office. It is embodied in the report or may be obtained separately.

is embodied in the report or may be ob-tained separately.

The report contains a recommendation to the general Court that something be promptly done to suppress the gypsy and brown-tail moths which threaten, if allowed to spread unchecked, to destroy a consider-able part of the forests of the Common-wealth.

The report may be had by applying to the State Forester, State House, Boston, Mass.

Why do some farmers work for years with no gain and a possible loss? Is it because the farmer has been improvident, or spent too much time at the village store or inn studying politics and talking horses, or playing pool or following other recreation, wasting his time for the benefit of the local candidate for the office of the honorable selectmen and the men who induce you to



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for



PRINCESS GOUDWIN. First prize and champion Clydesdale mare at St. Louis Expection. Photo from Supt.

put up a dollar or two that he can or cannot trot his horse a mile in exactly twenty-five minutes and a few seconds. There is a screw loose somewhere, and we that are farmers know exactly where it is. It will not pay any farmer, young or old, rich or poor, even although he should be fortunate enough to win a few dollars, to be away from home when there is any work that ought to be attended to, and the less he offers to bet the better the farmer he is. Betting never strengthened an argument yet, but good, honest, hard work when the work needs to be done, shows its results in the right direction.—C. F. Grafts, Hampden County, Mass.

the right direction.—C. F. Crafts, Hampden County, Mass.

There, are we not progressing? Rural free delivery was established Jan. 16, and I've had mail every trip except today. And I did my share in assisting to secure it. The next public measure to engage my attention is a platform and small station at the railroad crossing. Then we must all pitch in together and have better roads here in the Rilithorpe district.—F. H. P., Stafford, Ct.

I am glad to see the farmers organizing and getting into shape to do business on business principles. The Boston Co-operative Mirk Producers Company is a good example of organization. In union there is strength, and it needs loyalty on the part of each member to stand firm by its by-laws and follow their leaders. And if at the head of the organization there is elected men of good judgment and tact to shape the policy and map out the line of campaign it will succeed in its object. If the right kind of men are at the head it will be a pleasure for the contractors to meet them and adjust that all Massace.—The Manual of the minden of the state of the for the contractors to meet them and adjust their differences.—F. W. Allen, Hampder

their differences.—F. W. Allen, Hampden County, Mass.

The kind of feed that has given me the best results for the last eight or ten years has been ripe yellow corn out and put into the silo. I can get good results from dairy cows with two feeds daily of that, one of hay and a ration of cottonseed meal, and no other grain.—John L. Chase, Standish, Cumberland County, Me.

Growth of the Guernsey Cattle Club: Growth of the Sucrasey Cattle Club.

The American Guerasey Cattle Club was organized in 1372 and its office was located at Farmington, Ct. For seventeen years, until his death, Mr. Edward Norton was secretary and treasurer. In 1384 the headquarters were removed to Peterboro, N. H., William H. Caldwell of that town, the present secretary and treasurer, having been elected as Mr. Norton's successor.

During the last ten years the work of the Register and the Club's business has increased three-fold. During this time each year has shown an increase over the preceding one, and the work at the office was never of greater volume than during the last two months. There are

INDIAN SUGAR METHODS

Maple sugar making seems to have been pres-tiond by the Indians who boiled the sap is water-tight backets, throwing red-hot stones into them and straining the syrup through hemical boughs. The nitre, as it is called, is composed of malic acid and lime, and probably gives the peculiar maple flavor, since the only substances in maple sap are water, sugar, malic acid and lime.

California pear growers are greatly alarmed over the ravages of the pear blight, which has already destroyed many trees and caused some growers to cut down their crehards. It seems that the coming pear crop will be a short one probably not more than one-half to two-thirds a normal yield. The subject is of interest is Eastern pear-growers, as the competition of California Bartletta has been a very marked feature of the pear market the past ten years.

KILLING RABBITS AND WOODCHUCKS.

The carbon bi-sulphide treatment has been sed yery successfully in Australia for killing

The well-known advertising agency of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, New York and St. Louis, has issued the 1905 edition of their "Fecket Directory of the American Press." In compact and convenient form, it gives complete and reliable information regarding the stroulatin, chaimed and other data on all advertising mediums published in the United States, its possessions, and Canada, with the latest Federal Consus. An entirely new and very useful feature is a complete directory of "Dutdoor Display." This see page book is a necessity to every business man who realizes the value of judicious advertising.

"Every Chee the Cure was Complete."
SOUTHVILLE, MASS., Jan. 20, 1205.
The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, O.: I have used two bottles of your Gombanit's Caustic Balsam in the past two years for treating three severs cases of lamoness of horses and cows. In every case the cure was complete. As a liniment for human use, in cases of acre threat or sprains, it is superior to all I have jever used.
C. A. CHAMDERLAIN.

NOTED FOR STRENGTH Carlisle's Union Harness Leather IDEAL FACTORY STOCK conomically; makes up attractively; sars like iron and as crack-proof.

F. W. & F. CARLISLE, Saginaw, Mich.

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FIFTY MAMMOTH JACKS

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CHARACTER ON HORSEBACI

Many a peculiar sight one sees on horse-mack. Did it ever occur to you that a horse raced in this condition becomes very much overheated. The saddle with its weight rubs the back. Under the bridle and strape are little sees and chafed spots. Soothe and refresh by the use of Glosserine. Article of great value in a stable.

O. N. CRITTENTON CO.,

"Proton we play your

las. W. Sparks, Twelve years LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER for the best breeders in Assertes.
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Deposits may be made at any time, and interest will be allowed on daily balances of five hundred dollars and upward, and on time deposits as agreed. Authorised to act as executor and to receive and hold money or

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